

THE
HISTORIE OF
THE BIBLE,

Briefely collected by way of Que-
stion and Answer.

*Written by Eusebius Pagit, and
by him corrected.*

Deut. 12. verf. 18, 19, 20, 21.

*Ye shall lay up these my words in your hearis, and in your soule, and
bind them for a signe vpon your head, that they may be a frensle
beweenе your eyes, &c.*



19108

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Geologische Ausbildung des Landes

GENESIS.

Question.

Has *Rehion*?

A. A knitting of vs againe vnts
God, *Ps. 85.11.* and *118.27.*

Q. How felle we from God?

A. By the sinnes of *Adam* and
Eve, *Rom. 5.12.*

Q. How are we reconciled unto God?

A. By the righteousness of *Iesus Christ*,
which is the new and second *Adam*, *Rom. 5.19,*
21. 2 Cor. 5.18.

Q. Wherof finde you this?

A. In the *Bible*.

Q. Why is this booke called the *Bible*, which is a
common name for all booke?

A. Because this is the *Booke* of booke, and all
other books in respect of it, are but waste paper.

Q. How is the *Bible* diuided?A. Into the *olde Testament* and the *new*, *Gal.*

4. 24.

Q. How is the *olde Testament* diuided?

A. Into the *Law* and the *Prophets*, *Mat. 7. 11,*
12. 13.

Q. Who wryt the *Law*?A. *Moses*, *Iob. 1.17.*

Q. In how many booke?

A. In five.

Q. What call you the first booke?

A. *Genes.*

Q. Why is it so called?

A. Because it containeth the first generation of
all creatures.

Q. How is *Genes* diuided?

A. Into three parts: the creation of the world;
the decay of the world by mans sinne, and Gods
indgements; and the repair of it againe by Gods
promise, and his blessings of the Fathers.

C H A P. I.

The Creation of the World.

Question.

W~~h~~o made the World?

A. God.

Q. Wherof?

A. Of nothing, *Zeph. 4.17.*

Q. Wherwith?

A. With his word, *He. 1.3.3.*

Q. In how many daies?

A. In sixe.

Q. How many things are to be observed in every
of the sixe daies?

A. Three: First, an edict or precept from
God the chiefe Iustice of the world: Secondly,
the execution, the thing called for appeared,
Thirdly, God surveyed it and allowed it.

Q. What principally points observe you out of this?

A. By this first chapter, is confirmed the first
article of our *Belief*.

Q. What did God make the first day?

A. Heaven, earth, and light.

Q. What did he make the second day?

A. The firmament, and separated the waters.

Q. What did he the third day?

A. He gathered the waters into one place; he
made dry land to appeare; he made herbs and
trees.

Q. What did God make the fourth day?

A. Sunne, Moone, and starrs.

Q. What made he the fifth day?

A. Birds and Fishes.

Q. What made he the first day?

A. Creeping things, beasts and Man; and gave
him dominion over all his creatures, *Ps. 8.6.*

Q. What did God the seventh day?

A. He rested, and sanctified it to be a Sabbath.

Q. What is a Sabbath?

A. A rest.

Q. What must we do on Sabbath day?

A. Holy things.

Q. Wherof was *Adam* made?

A. Of the dust of the earth: he breathed into
him the breath of life, and made him a living soule.

Q. Wherof was woman made?

A. Of the rib of *Adam*.

Q. What call'd he her?

A. *Illa.*

Q. Where were they set to dwell?

A. In the garden of *Eden*.

Q. What were they commanded to doe?

A. To dresse the garden, and to keepe it.

Q. What were they forbidden to doe?

A. That they should not eate of the fruit of
the tree of knowledge of good and evill.

C H A P. 2.

The day of the World.

Question.

Did they obey God or no?

A. No: they did eat of the fruit of the tree

A 2

of

977952

GENESIS.

of knowledge of good and evill.

Q. What did God wish them for breaking his commandments ?

A. He curst them.

Q. Who did God curse ?

A. Adam, the woman, and the serpent.

Q. Why did God curse the serpent, seeing the serpent did not eat of it ?

A. Because hee provoked them.

Q. Did all the world remaine under the curse or no ?

A. No : God promised that the seede of the woman should breake the head of the serpent.

Q. Who was the seede of the woman ?

A. Iesu Christ.

Q. What is the efficacious cause of mans salvation ?

A. The loue of God.

Q. What is the materiell cause ?

A. The death and passion of Iesu Christ.

Q. What is the instrumentall cause ?

A. Faith.

Q. What is the final cause ?

A. To gloriifie God.

Q. How in this world ?

A. By seruing him.

Q. How in the world to come ?

A. By being glorified with him, and glorifying him for ever.

Q. What did he then call his wife ?

A. In token that hee believed the promise, hee called her *Eve* ; because shee was the mother of all living.

Q. After that Adam and Eve were accursed, where were they set to dwell ?

A. Abroad in the world.

Q. What children had they ?

A. Cain and Abel.

Q. How were they brought up ?

A. In the feare of God.

Q. Did they serue God ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they both serue God rightly ?

A. No : Abel serued God by faith ; but Cain serued God in hypocrisie, *Heb. 11.4.*

Q. What hinderance was there then to Religion ?

A. The diuell prouoked Cain to kill his brother Abel.

Q. Did Cain kill Abel ?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did Cain kill Abel ?

A. Because Abels sacrifice was accepted, and not his.

Q. What did God wish Cain for killing his brother ?

A. He curst him.

Q. Did God with this curse take away all gracie from Cain and his posterity, as well as the grace of adoption ?

A. No : Cain was the first builder of cities : *Tubal* the first player of instruments : *Tubal* the first inventor of smiths craft : And *Iabel* the first dweller in tents. All this wealth they may haue, and all this skill, and yet be damned.

Q. Cain being curst, and Abel killed ; whom did God raise up to serue him ?

A. Sheth.

Q. Reheare the Fathers before the flood ?

A. Adam, Sheth, Enoch, Kenos, Mahalaleel, Jared, Henoch, Methuselah, Lamech, and Noah.

Q. Who was the shiest man that ever was ?

A. Methuselah.

Q. How long liued he ?

A. Nine hundred sixty and nine yeeres.

Q. What is written of Henoch ?

A. The manner of his life ; he walked with God ; and his end ; he was taken vp to bee with him.

Q. How many were so taken vp beside him ?

A. Two : Enoch, and Iesu Christ ?

Q. In what time were these taken up ?

A. Henoch, before the law : Enoch, in the law : and Iesu Christ in the Gospell.

Q. Why were they thus taken up ?

A. That they might be three figures of our re-furcation, that wee shall rise againe both body and soule to walke with God, and to shew there is a way to life by faith, *Heb. 1.15.*

Q. Did religion continue in the posterity of Sheth ?

A. No.

Q. In whose dayes decayed it ?

A. In the dayes of Enoch.

CHAP. 6.

Question.

W^hat figne or shew was shew of the decay of religion ?

A. When the sonnes of God saw that the daughters of men were faire, they tooke them wives of whomsoeuer they liked.

Q. Who were the sonnes of God ?

A. The posterity of Sheth.

Q. Who were these daughters of men ?

A. The posterity of Cain.

Q. What figne some of these marriages ?

A. Gaints, monstrous men in conditions.

Q. What were these conditions ?

A. Corrupt and full of creakety.

Q. What did God wish the world being thus re-plenished ?

A. He drowned it.

Q. Had they warning ?

A. Yes, 12.0. yeeres, and then seuen dayes.

Q. Was all the world drowned ?

A. No.

Q. Who were saved ?

A. Noah, his wife, his sonnes and their wives.

Q. Wherin were they preserved ?

A. In the Arke.

Q. Did the Arke preferre them ?

A. No, God did that it.

Q. How long rained it ?

A. Fourty days and fourty nights.

Q. How long did the waters preuaile upon the face of the earth ?

A. One hundred and fifty dayes.

Q. When the waters were decreased, what mesengers did Noah send forth ?

A. A Rauen and a Dove.

Q. Whether brought the better newes ?

A. The Dove brought an Olive leaf in her mouth.

Q. When the waters were gone, did Noah come forth of the Arke ?

A. No : hee tarried seuen dayes ; that as hee went in at Gods commandement, so hee would come forth.

Q. When God commanede him to come forth, what was the first thing he did ?

A. He offered sacrifice unto God.

Q. Did

GENESIS.

Q. Did God accept his sacrifice ?

A. Yes.

Q. How know you ?

A. Because he promised that hee would never drowne the world againe.

Q. What assurance gave God of this promise ?

A. He sealed it vp with the signe of the Rainbow.

CH AP. 7.

The repair of the World.

Question.

W^hat did Noah after this ?

A. He planted a vine-yard and was drunk.

Q. W^hat did his sonnes unto him in his drunkenesse ?

A. Ham made a racocke at his fathers nakednesse : Shem and Iapheth took a garment, and covered their fathers nakednesse.

Q. W^hat said Noah when hee awoke and knew what his sonnes had done unto him ?

A. He said, Cursed be Canaan, and blessed be Shem and Iapheth.

Q. W^hat nations came of these three sonnes of Noah ?

A. Of Shem, came the Israelites. Of Ham, came the Canaanites. Of Iapheth came the Gentiles.

CH AP. 11.

Question.

D^{id} the posterity of the world take any wayes by the flood or not ?

A. No : they built them a city and a tower that should reach vp to heauen.

Q. W^ho was the chiefe in this building ?

A. Nimrod a mighty hunter and spoiler of men.

Q. W^hat did they seek in their building ?

A. A name, and that they might not be scattered vpon the face of the earth.

Q. Did God like of their building ?

A. No : he scattered them vpon the face of the earth, and confounded their language.

Q. W^hat name got they ?

A. Babel, which is confusion.

Q. They being thus scattered, what became of them ?

A. The tenth chapter sheweth the places and countries where they dwelt, some cities which they built, and the people which came of them.

Q. Rehearse the fathers after the flood ?

A. Shem, Araphahad, Chelch, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Strag, Nahor, Terah, and Abram.

Q. After the confusion of languages, whom did God raise up to curse him ?

A. Abraham.

CH AP. 12. to 15.

Question.

W^hence had he him ?

A. Out of the land of Ur.

Q. W^hither had he him ?

A. Into the land of Canaan.

Q. Rehearse Abrahams iournies ?

A. Haran, Haai, Egypt, Bethel; the vale of Mamre, Gerar, Moriah, and Hebron.

Q. What was the first thing that Abraham did when he came to any place ?

A. He sought a place to serue God in.

Q. W^hat beset him at Haran ?

A. He stayed by the way, and his father Terah died there.

Q. W^hat beset Abraham at Haai ?

A. There was a famine.

Q. W^hither went he to dwell then ?

A. Into the Land of Egypt.

Q. W^hat beset to him there ?

A. His wife was taken away by proud king Pharaoh.

Q. Did Pharaoh commis wickednesse with her ?

A. No : the Lord would not suffer him.

Q. Had Abraham his wife againe ?

A. Yes.

Q. W^hither went he then ?

A. To Bethel.

Q. W^hat beset there ?

A. There was a quarell betwixt Abraham's seruantes and Lots.

Q. How was the quarell ended ?

A. Abraham said to Lot, If thou wilt goe on the left hand, I will goe on the right : or, if thou wilt goe on the right hand, I will goe on the left.

Q. W^hither went Lot then ?

A. To Sodom.

Q. W^hat manner of place was Sodom ?

A. A pleasant place, but the people were wicked.

Q. W^hither went Abraham then ?

A. To the plaine of Mamre.

Q. What beset to Lot for dwelling in such a pleasant place, among so wicked a people ?

A. He was taken prisoner by fourre kings.

Q. Did he continue prisoner ?

A. No : the Lord delivered him by the hand of Abraham.

Q. W^hen Abraham came from the bastell, who met him ?

A. Melchisdeck king of Salem, and the king of Sodom.

Q. W^hy came Melchisdeck ?

A. To bring bread and wine for Abrahams army.

CH AP. 15.

Question.

W^hy came the king of Sodom ?

A. For his men againe.

Q. Abraham having warriorne the fourre kings, and fearing lest the whole countrey would rise up against him, how did God comfort him ?

A. He promised him a sonne.

CH AP. 16.

Question.

How would Sarah Abrahams wife have this promise performed ?

A. By a hand-made named Hagar.

Q. Had Abraham a sonne by her ?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his name ?

A. Ithmael.

Q. Did God like of the devise of Sarah, that shee would have his promise performed by simeone ?

A. No : shee was the first that smarted for it.

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of knowledge of good and evill.

Q. What did God wish them for breaking his commandments?

A. He curst them.

Q. Whom did God curse?

A. Adam, the woman, and the serpent.

Q. Why did God curse the serpent, seeing the serpent did not eat of it?

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Q. Did all the world remaine under the curse or no?

A. No: God promised that the seede of the woman should breake the head of the serpent.

Q. Who was the seede of the woman?

A. Iesus Christ.

Q. What is the efficient cause of mans salvation?

A. The loue of God.

Q. What is the materiall cause?

A. The death and passion of Iesus Christ.

Q. What is the instrumentall cause?

A. Faith.

Q. What is the final cause?

A. To gloriifie God.

Q. Now in this world?

A. By seruing him, and by being glorified with him, and glorifying him for euer.

Q. What did he then call his wife?

A. In token that he believed the promise, hee called her *Enosab*; because shee was the mother of all living.

Q. After that Adam and Enosab were accursed, where were they set to dwell?

A. Abroad in the world.

Q. What children had they?

A. Cain and Abel.

Q. How were they brought up?

A. In the feare of God.

Q. Did they serue God?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they both serue God rightly?

A. No: Abel serued God by faith; but Cain serued God in hypocritie, Heb. 11.4.

Q. What hinderance was there then to Religion?

A. The diuell provoked Cain to kill his brother Abel.

Q. Did Cain kill Abel?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did Cain kill Abel?

A. Because Abels sacrifice was accepted, and not his.

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A. No: Cain was the first builder of cities; *Tubal* the first player of instruments; *Tubal* the first inuenter of smauie craft; And *Iabel* the first dweller in tents. All this wealth they may haue, and all this skill, and yet be damned.

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A. Adam, Sheth, Enos, Kenan, Mahalaleel, Jared, Henoch, Methuselah, Lamech, and Noah.

Q. Who was the eldest man that ever was?

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A. Nine hundred sixty and nine yeeres.

Q. What is written of Henoch?

A. The manner of his life; he walked with God; and his end; hee was taken vp to bee with him.

Q. How many were so taken vp beside him?

A. Two: Elijah, and Iesu Christ?

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A. Henoch, before the law: Elijah, in the law: and Iesu Christ in the Gofpel.

Q. Why were they thus taken up?

A. That they might be three figures of our re-furcation, that wee shall rise againe both body and soule to walke with God, and to shew there is a way to life by faith, Heb. 11.5.

Q. Diuereligion continuall in the posterity of Sheth?

A. No.

Q. In whose dayes decayed it?

A. In the dayes of Enoch.

CHAP. 6.

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Q. What were these condicione?

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A. He drowned it.

Q. Had they warning?

A. Yes, 120. yeeres, and then seuen dayes.

Q. Was all the world drowned?

A. No.

Q. Who were saved?

A. Noah, his wife, his sonnes and their wifes.

Q. Wherin were they preferred?

A. In the Arke.

Q. Did the Arke preferre them?

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A. He offered sacrifice unto God.

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Q. Did God accept his sacrifice ?
A. Yes.

Q. How know you ?
A. Because he promised that bee would never drown the world againe.

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CHAP. 7.

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Question.

What did Noah after this ?
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Q. Wheras his sonnes unto him in his drunkenesse ?
A. Ham made a mocke at his fathers nakednesse : Shem and Iapheth took a garment, and covered their fathers nakednesse.

Q. What said Noah when bee awoke and knew what his sonnes had done unto him ?
A. He said, Curse be Canaan, and blessed be Shem and Iapheth.

Q. What Nation came of these three sonnes of Noah ?
A. Of Shem, came the Israelites. Of Ham, came the Canaanites. Of Iapheth came the Gentiles.

CHAP. 11.

Question.

Did the posterity of the world take any warning by the flood or not ?
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Q. Who was the chiefe in this building ?
A. Nimrod a mighty hunter and spoiler of men.

Q. What did they seek in their building ?
A. A name, and that they might not be scattered vpon the face of the earth.

Q. Did God like of their building ?
A. No : he scattered them vpon the face of the earth, and confounded their language.

Q. What name got they ?
A. Babel, which is confusion.

Q. They being thus scattered, what became of them ?

A. The tenth chapter sheweth the places and countries where they dwelt, some cities which they built, and the people which came of them.

Q. Rebreste the Fathers after the flood ?
A. Shem, Araphahad, Shelah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Sers, Nahor, Terah, and Abram.

Q. After the confusione of languages, whom did God raise vp to serve him ?
A. Abraham.

CHAP. 12. to 15.

Question.

Whence had he him ?
A. Out of the land of Ur.

Q. Whither had he him ?
A. Into the land of Canaan.

Q. Rebreste Abrahams ioneris ?
A. Haran, Haai, Egypt, Bethel; the vale of

Manre, Gera, Moriah, and Hebron,

Q. What was the first thing that Abraham did when he came to any place ?

A. He sought a place to serue God in.
Q. What befell on him at Haran ?
A. He stayed by the way, and his father Terah died there.

Q. What befel to Abraham at Haai ?

A. There was a famine.
Q. Whither went to dwell then ?

A. Into the Land of Egypt.
Q. What befell to him there ?

A. His wife was taken away by proud king

Pharoh.

Q. Did Pharoh committ wickednesse with her ?

A. No : the Lord would not suffer him.

Q. Had Abraham his wife againe ?

A. Yes.

Q. Whither went he then ?

A. To Bethel.

Q. What befel there ?

A. There was a quarrell betwixt Abrahams

servants and Lots.

Q. How was the quarrell ended ?

A. Abraham said to Lot, If thou wilt goe on the left hand, I will goe on the right : or, if thou

wilt go on the right hand, I will go on the left.

Q. Whither went Lot then ?

A. To Sodom.

Q. What manner of place was Sodom ?

A. A pleasant place, but the people were wicked.

Q. Whither went Abram then ?

A. To the plaine of Mamre.

Q. What befel to Lot for dwelling in such a pleasant place among so wicked a people ?

A. He was taken prisoner by four kings.

Q. Did he continue prisoner ?

A. No : the Lord delivered him by the hand of Abraham.

Q. When Abraham came from the battell, who

met him ?

A. Melchisdeck king of Salem, and the king of Sodom.

Q. Why came Melchisdeck ?

A. To bring bread and wine for Abrahams

army.

CHAP. 15.

Question.

Why came the king of Sodom ?

A. For his men againe.

Q. Abraham having overcome the four kings, and leaving left the whole countrey would rise up against him, how did God comfort him ?

A. He promised him a sonne.

CHAP. 16.

Question.

How would Sarah Abrahams wife haue this promise performed ?

A. By a hand-made named Hagar.

Q. Had Abraham a sonne by her ?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his name ?

A. Ishmael.

Q. Did God like the devise of Sarah, that shes

would haue his promise performed by him ?

A. No ; she was the first that smarted for it :

for

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for she was despised of her maide Hagar.

C H A P. 17.

Question.

Thest troubles being in Abrahams house, how was his faith strengthened?

A. God promised him a sonne by his wife Sarah.

Q. What affiance gane he of his promise?

A. He sealed it vp with the Sacrament of circumcision.

C H A P. 18.

Question.

Did the Sodomitnes continue in their wickednesse?

A. Yes: they waxed worse and worse.

Q. What did the Lord then?

A. He came down to see their wickednesse, and quelled vnto Abraham the destruction thereof.

Q. What did Abraham?

A. He prayed for them.

Q. What said the Lord?

A. He said he would spare them, if there were onely tenne righteous persons found in Sodem.

C H A P. 19.

Question.

What did the Lord when he could not finde some righteous persons in that sinfull city?

A. He sent downe fire and brimstone from heauen and consumed them.

Q. What were all the inhabitants of Sodom destroyed?

A. No: Lot, his wife, and his two daughters were preferred.

Q. What became of his former in law?

A. They were destroyed with the rest of the cite, because they made a mocke at their fathers warning.

Q. What became of Lots wife?

A. She looked backe, and was turned into a pillar of salt.

Q. Whither went Lot to dwell then?

A. To a little city called Zoar.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. Into the mountaines.

Q. What besell to him there?

A. His two daughters made him drunke, and lay with him.

Q. What fruit came of that incestuous act?

A. There were two children borne, Moab, and Ben-ammi, the fathers of two curfled nations, the Moabites, and the Ammonites.

Q. In the evening before Sodom was destroyed, how did it appear to Abraham?

A. Like a paradise of God.

Q. How did it appear in the next morning?

A. Like the smoke of a furnace. ver. 28.

C H A P. 20.

Question.

Whither went Abraham to dwell then?

A. To the land of Gerar.

Q. What besell to him there?

A. His wife was taken away by king Abimelech.

Q. Did he committ wickednesse with her?

A. No: the Lord would not suffer him.

Q. Had Abraham his wife againe?

A. Yes.

Q. Had he a sonne according to the promise?

A. Yes.

Q. Who nurst him?

A. His mother Sarah.

Q. What did Abraham when he was weaued?

A. He made a feast.

Q. What besell at the feast?

A. Iahmæl mocked Iacob.

Q. What besell to Iahmæl for mocking Iacob?

A. He and his mother were banished.

C H A P. 22.

Question.

How did God prove Abrahams faith?

A. He bade him offer his son Iacob in sacrifice.

Q. Did he offer him?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he kill him?

A. No: the Angel of the Lord appeared vnto him and said: Abraham, Abraham, stay thy hand.

Q. What did Abraham then offer in stead of his sonne?

A. A Ram, which was tyed by the hornes in a bush.

Q. Where was it that Abaaham did offer his son?

A. At Moriah.

Q. What possession did Abraham buy in the land of Canaan?

A. He bought a field to bury his dead in.

Q. What did he bury there?

A. His wife Sarah.

Q. How long liued she?

A. One hundred twenty and seven yeares.

Q. How was Iacob brought up?

A. In the feare of God.

Q. How was he married forth?

A. To a good woman named Rebecca.

C H A P. 25.

Question.

Had Abraham another wife?

A. Yes, Keturah.

Q. How many children had he by her?

A. Six sonnes.

Q. Rebeare the names.

A. Zimram, Iobeshan, Medan, Midian, Iacob, and Shuab.

Q. Had these any inheritance with Iacob?

A. No: he gave all his goods to Iacob, and gave gifts to his other sonnes, and sent them away into the East from his sonne Iacob.

Q. How long liued Abraham?

A. One hundred and seuenty and five yeares.

Q. Where was Abraham buried?

A. His two sonnes Iacob and Iahmæl buried him in the cave of Machpelah by his wife Sarah.

Q. Had Iacob any children by Rebecca?

A. Yes, two sonnes, Esaus and Iacob.

Q. Whether of them was the elder?

A. Esaus.

Q. How

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Q. *Whom he his birth-right?*

A. He sold it to *Jacob* for a messe of pottage.

Q. *What was before in the dayes of Isaac?*

A. There was a famine.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Into the land of *Gerar*.

Q. *What beset him there?*

A. The Lord appeared vnto him, and promised to give the land of *Canaan* to his seede.

Q. *What beset there more?*

A. He denied his wife : the Lord made him to prosper, inasmuch that the inhabitants of the countrey envied him and stopped his wells.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To *Beer-sheba*.

Q. *What beset him there?*

A. The Lord appeared vnto him and comforted him.

Q. *What was the first thing he did there?*

A. He offered sacrifice vnto God.

Q. *Whilist he was there, who came unto him?*

A. *Abimelech, Ahuz-zrah, and Phichol* the captaine of his army.

Q. *Wherefore came they?*

A. To make a league with him.

CHAP. 27.

Question.

H. *How did Esau lose the blessing?*

A. *Jacob* came first, and brought kids dressed like venison, and said that hee was his first borne, and so got the blessing.

Q. *What said Esau, when Jacob had gotten both birth-right and blessing from him?*

A. He said, The dayes of mourning for my father will come shortly, then will I lay my brother *Jacob*.

CHAP. 28.

Question.

T. *To prevent this, whither did Isaac and Rebekah send Jacob?*

A. To *Padan-Aram* to marry a wife.

Q. *What company had he?*

A. His stafie in his hand.

Q. *What lodging had he by the way?*

A. He laid him downe on the ground, and laid a stome under his head.

Q. *What appeared to him there?*

A. A ladder standing at his head, the top whereof reached vp to heauen, the Angels of God went vp and downe by it, and God abode it.

Q. *Who was that ladder?*

A. *Iesus Christ*, who is the way, the truth, and the life, *John* 14.

Q. *What did he learn thereby?*

A. That the Angels of the Lord were continually ready to bring downe comfort and succour to the faithfull: but to the wicked, plagues and punishments.

Q. *What did he in the morning?*

A. He tooke the stome and set it vp as a pillar, and powred oyle on it, and said: If God will bee with mee, and keepe me in this journey which I goe, and give me bread to eate, and clothes to put on; so that I may retorne to my fathers house in safetie, then shall the Lord bee my God, and this stome shall be his house, and I will come and serue him here.

CHAP. 39 & 40.

Question.

D. *Did the Lord prosper his journey?*

A. Yes: for he had wives, children, and substance.

Q. *How many wives had he?*

A. Two: *Leah* and *Rachel*.

Q. *How many children had he in *Padan-Aram*?*

A. Eleuen sonnes and one daughter.

Q. *Reheare their names?*

A. *Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulon, Dan, Gad, Asher, Nephtali, Joseph, and Dinah* his daughter.

Q. *What substance had he?*

A. He had men-servants, maid-servants, flocks of sheepe, heards of cattell, and great riches.

CHAP. 30.

Question.

H. *How long served he in *Padan-Aram*?*

A. Twenty yeres: vix, seven yeres for *Leah* & seven yeres for *Rachel*; and sixe for his riches.

Q. *Why did he not remaine with *Laban*?*

A. Because the Lord commanded him to retorne into his countrey.

Q. *When he returned, with whom had he controversy?*

A. With *Laban*, with *God*, and with his brother *Esau*.

Q. *How was the controversy ended with *Laban*?*

A. *God* charged *Laban* in a dreame, that hee should speake nothing but good to *Jacob*.

Q. *How was the controversy ended with *God*?*

A. Hee wrestled with *God*, who gaue him a pinch in the thigh, that he halft dead after, but hee left not wrestling, vntill hee had obtained the blessing.

CHAP. 33 & 34.

Question.

W. *What did the Lord doe for strengthening of his faith?*

A. He changed his name from *Jacob* to *Israel*.

Q. *How was the controversy ended with *Esau*?*

A. With faire words, and gifts.

Q. *Whither went *Jacob* then?*

A. Vnto *Shechem*: and there he bought a pascall of ground of *Hamar*, *Shechems* father, for an hundred pieces of siluer.

Q. *Why went he not to *Bethel* according to the vew and promise he had made?*

A. He was so rich, hee had forgotten his promise made when he was poore.

Q. *How did *God* punish him?*

A. His daughter *Dinah* was rauished: *Simeon* and *Levi* became murderers, and he stanks before all the countrey.

CHAP. 35.

Question.

W. *Whither went he then?*

A. To *Bethel*.

Q. *What charge gave he unto his household?*

A. He charged them to put away their strange gods, to cleanse their hearts, and change their garments.

Q. *What did the Lord for the confirmation and strengthening?*

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strengthening of his faith ?
 A. Hee changed his name from Jacob to Israel,
 Chap. 32. 28.

Q. What beſt as he passed from Bethel ?
 A. Rabeſt dyed in childebirth.

Q. What called he the childe's name ?
 A. Ben-oni; the ſonne of wiſe affliction.

Q. What did his father call him ?
 A. Benjamin.

Q. Whither went he then ?
 A. Beyond Migdal-eder.

Q. What beſt to him there ?
 A. Reuben lay with his fathers concubine.

Q. How old was Iſaac when he died ?
 A. One hundred and ſoure ſcore yeres.

Q. Who buried him ?
 A. His two ſonnes, Iſau and Jacob.

Q. Where dwelt Iſau after hee had buried his father ?
 A. In mount Seir; and of him came a great and mighty people.

Q. Whither went Jacob when his father Iſaac died ?
 A. Into the land of Canaan.

CHAP. 37.

Question.

What beſt to Iſeph ?
 A. His brethren hated him, because his father loved him beſt, because of his dreames, and because he told his father of their euill ſayings.

Q. What would they haue done with him ?
 A. They would haue killed him.

Q. Who ſaved him ?
 A. Reuben and Iudah ſaid vnto the reſt, He is our brother, let vs not ſtead his blood.

Q. What did they with him ?
 A. They put him into a pit.

Q. What did they then ?
 A. They made a feaſt.

Q. Were all preſent at the feaſt ?
 A. No; Reuben was abſent.

Q. What did they then with Iſeph ?
 A. They foldē him to the Ithmaelitish Merchants for twenty pieces of ſiluer.

Q. When Reuben came to the pit, and found not Iſeph there, what did he ?
 A. He rent his cloathes, and went to his brethren, and ſaid; The child is not yonder, and I, whither shall I goe ?

Q. What did the Ithmaelitish Merchants with him ?
 A. They carried him into Egypt, and fold him to Potiphar, an Eunuch of Pharaoh.

CHAP. 38.

Question.

Who was Iudah his wife ?
 A. The daughter of Shuaſ a Canaanite.

Q. How many ſonnes had he by her ?
 A. Three; Er, Onan, and Shelah.

Q. What became of Er and Onan ?
 A. The Lord ſlue them because of their wiſe keſſeſſeſ.

Q. What is ſet downe of Iudah ?
 A. He lay with Thamar his daughter in law, who bare him Pharez and Zarah.

Q. What ſaid Iudah when it was told him that

Thamar his daughter in law had plaid the harlot, and was with childe ?

A. Hee bade them bring her forth and burne her.

Q. What leare you from hence ?

A. That the law which was written in mans heart, taught them that whoredome ſhould be puniſhed with death: for as yet the law was not giuen.

Q. When Pechiphar had brought Iſeph into Egypt, what did he with him ?

A. He made him ruler ouer his house.

Q. What did he with him afterward ?

A. He put him in prison because his wife flandred him, and ſaid that he woule haue liens with her.

Q. What did Iſeph being in prison ?

A. He received mercy at the hands of the Lord, and found fauour with the master of the prison.

Q. What is ſet downe before he continued in prison ?

A. He expounded the chiefe butlers and chiefe bakers dreames being prisoners with him.

CHAP. 41.

Question.

W^ho then delivered Iſeph out of prison ?

A. Pharaoh, to expound his dreames.

Q. What did Pharaoh with him after this ?

A. He made him ruler ouer all Egypt, taking the ring from his owne finger, and putting it on Iſeph: he arrayed Iſeph in garments of fine linnen, and put a golden chaine about his necke.

Q. When Iſeph was ruler ouer Egypt, what did he ?

A. He gathered corne, in the ſeven yeres of plenty, to ſerve in the ſeven yeres of famine according to the interpretation of Pharaohs dreames.

CHAP. 43.

Question.

W^hat happened then ?
 A. The famine was ſo great in the land of Canaan, that Jacob was inforced to lend his ſonnes to Egypt for corne.

Q. Did Iſeph know his brethren ?

A. Yes.

Q. How did he vſe them ?

A. Roughly, both in word and deede, for hee called them iuiſes, he accouled them of theft, hee imprifoned them, and ſent them to Benjamin.

Q. Did he ſhew malice, because they had vſed him ſo cruelly ?

A. No; he did it to try their repenteance, for ſelling of him, and their loue to their brother Benjamin.

CHAP. 45.

Question.

How often came Iſeph bretheren ?

A. Twice.

Q. Came Benjamin ?

A. Yes.

Q. What reason had Iſeph to try ſhort long toward Benjamin, rather then to any of the reſt ?

A. Because Rabeſt had no more children but himſelfe and Benjamin.

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CHAP. 46.

Question.

What did Joseph after this ?
 A. He made himself known unto his brethren, and sent for his father.

Q. How long was it from that time that he was sold by his brethren, until the time that he made himself known unto them ?

A. It was 22. yeres : at 17. he was sold : at 30. he stood before Pharaoh : then seven yeres of plenty were past, and in the second yere of the famine he made himself knowne.

Q. Came Jacob to Joseph into Egypt ?

A. Yes, being warned of God in a vision.

CHAP. 47.

Question.

How many soules came with Jacob into Egypt ?
 A. Seueny.

Q. What said Joseph unto Pharaoh concerning his father and his brethren ?

A. Hee said they were poore Shepheards in the land of Canaan.

Q. How old was Jacob then ?

A. One hundred and thirty yeres.

Q. Where dwelt Jacob then ?

A. In the land of Golen.

CHAP. 48.

Question.

When Jacob was sick, who came to visit him ?
 A. Joseph with his two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim.

Q. What said Jacob to Joseph ?

A. Hee commanded and made him to swear that he would carry him out of Egypt, and bury him in the land of Canaan.

Q. How long lived Jacob in Egypt ?

A. Seuenteene yeres, and 30. before : in all he liued 147. yeres.

Q. Did Jacob make a will before his death ?

A. Yes ; and gaue them, as some note, armes, and then prophecied what should befall them.

Q. Rehearse the twelve tribes ?

A. Reuben, Simeon, Judah, Issachar, Zebulon, Dan, Gad, Aher, Nepthali, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh.

Q. Which of Jacobs sonnes are left forth ?

A. Levi and Joseph : Levi, because he had bloody hands, and Joseph, because hee had the double portion, more afflictions then his brethren.

Q. Who were placed in their stead ?

A. Ephraim and Manasseh.

Q. What armes did Jacob give unto his sonnes, therein prophecying what should become of them ?

A. Unto Reuben, water.

Simeon and Levi, instruments of cruelty.

Judah, a Lyon.

Issachar, an Affer.

Zabulon, an heuer for ships.

Dan, a Serpent.

Gad, an heast of men.

Aher, a daughter for a King.

Nepthali, a Hinde.

Joseph, a fruitfull bough by a well side.

Beniamina, a Wolfe.

Q. By these things, what did he prophetic of his

children ? and first of Reuben ?

A. That he should not be excellent, but weake as water, and performe no worthy worke.

Q. How many things did belong to the eldest ?

A. Three: the kingdome, the priesthood, and the double portion.

Q. Why was he deprived of them all ?

A. Because hee lay with his fathers concubines, the kingdome he gave to Iudah, the double portion to Joseph, because hee had more troubles then his brethren.

Q. Who had the Priesthood ?

A. The Lord did after assigne it to Levi, because his hands were sanctified with the slaughter of the Idolaters.

Q. What prophesied he of Simeon and Levi ?

A. That they shoulde bee diuided in Jacob, and scattered in Israel.

Q. What prophesied he of Iudah ?

A. Four things : 1. his principalltie : 2. his victory ouer his enemies, as a Lyon : 3. the stabbilitie of his kingdome, vnder the Messiah : 4. his outward plenty and prosperity.

Q. What doth he prophesie of Zebulon ?

A. Of the place of his dwelling, and of his trade by sea.

Q. What did he prophesie of Issachar ?

A. That he shoulde loue peace, and therefore shoulde labour and beare burdens as an Affer.

Q. What did he prophesie of Dan ?

A. Their subtilitie as of a serpent, their manifold oppresions and corruptions, and therefore to expect their Messiah for their deliuerance, and stand in great neede of God his saluation.

Q. What did he prophesie of Gad ?

A. That he shoulde bee oppresed with troupe of men: but shoulde overcome at the last.

Q. What did he prophesie of Aher ?

A. That hee shoulde bee exceeding fruitfull, and furnished with dainties for a King, and sweetes oyntments and perfumes for Princes.

Q. What doth he prophesie of Nepthali ?

A. That he shoulde not goe rashly to warre, but shoulde first give fauourable words of peace, which being not regarded, hee shoulde go to warre, and bee spedie therin as an Hinde.

Q. What doth he prophesie of Joseph ?

A. First, of his owne prosperite, as a fruitfull bough ouer a Well : 2. then of his two children as branches ouer a wall : 3. of his aduersity by his enemies, as a cruell Archers : 4. of his victories (by Gods blessing) ouer them all.

Q. What did he prophesie of Benjamin ?

A. That he shoulde bee given to war and spoile, his place being bounded with many enemies.

Q. Where did he appoint to be buried ?

A. In the land of Canaan, in the cave of Machpelah, which Abraham bought of Ephron the Hittite.

CHAP. 50.

Question.

Who buried him ?

A. Joseph according to the will and the oath which he before had sworne to his father.

Q. Did Joseph seek to bee revenged of his brethren after the death of his father ?

A. No : but vised them with all kindnesse.

Q. How long did Joseph beeare rule over Egypt ?

A. Four-

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A. Four score yecetes.

Q. *VVhy was he buried in the land of Canaan?*

A. That it might be a signe to his posterity, that

they shoulde returne into the land of Canaan.

Q. *How long did Joseph bear rule over the land of Egypt?*

A. Four score years.

Q. *How long lived he in all?*

A. One hundred and tenne yeeres.

Q. *VVhen he died, where was he buried?*

A. Hee was embalmed to bee carried into the land of Canaan at his brethrens returne.

Geneser Fift.

EXODVS.

Question.

What call you the second booke of Moses?

A. Exodus.

Q. *VVhy is it so called?*

A. Because it containeth the going of the chil- dren of Israel out of the land of Egypt.

Q. *What is the substance of this booke?*

A. The estate of the children of Israel from the death of Joseph, vntill the establishing of the Tabernacle in the wildernesse.

Q. *Into how many parts is it diuided?*

A. Into two parts: The estate of the children of Israel in the land of Egypt, after the death of Joseph, vntill their departure: and their estate in the wildernesse, vntill the establishing of the Tabernacle.

Q. *How were the children of Israel used after the death of Joseph?*

A. They had burdens and afflictions laid vpon them.

Q. *VVere they overwelmed with these burdents?*

A. No: the more they were afflicted, the mightier they grew.

Q. *VVhat lawes did Pharaoh make against them?*

A. That the midwives shoulde flay all their men children: afterward hee commanded them to bee cast into the riuere.

Q. *Did the Midwives obey the King?*

A. No.

Q. *Did they well in disobeying him?*

A. Yes: because hee commanded them an ouill worke.

Q. *Did the Lord like it?*

A. Yes: for hee built them houses, and blessed them.

C H A P. 2.

Question.

These lawes being made, how escaped Moses?

A. His mother hid him three moneths, and when shee could hide him no longer, she made a basket of reedes, and daubed it with flime and pitch, and laid the childe therein, and set it among the bulrushes, by the riuere side.

Q. *How escaped he drowning?*

A. Pharaohs daughter came downe to wash her selfe, and found him there.

Q. *VVhat did shee with him?*

A. She put him to nurse to his owne mother.

Q. *VVhat did his mother with him when shee had weaned him?*

A. She brought him to Pharaohs daughter againe.

Q. *VVhat did shee with him?*

A. She brought him vp in Pharaohs houise.

Q. *VVhat was the cause of his departure from the Court?*

A. Pharaoh would haue killed him, because he had slaine an Egyptian.

Q. *How long lived Moses in Pharaohs Court?*

A. Fourty yecetes.

Q. *VVhither went he then?*

A. Into the land of Midian.

Q. *VVhat did he there?*

A. He kept Iethros sheepe, and married Iethros daughter.

Q. *Had Moses any children by her?*

A. Yes: a sonne called Gereshem.

C H A P. 3.

Question.

What beseeft to him then in Midian?

A. The Lord appeared in a flame of fire out of a bush, and bade him go and deliuer his brethren the children of Israel out of Egypt.

Q. *VVhat was he willing to goe?*

A. for he propounded five obiections. First, his owne basenesse.

Secondly, his ignorance of Gods name.

Thirdly, that they would not heare him.

Fourthly, his slow speech.

Fiftly, he desired him to send another.

Q. *How did the Lord answere them?*

A. To the first he said: I will be with thee.

Secondly, he told him his name.

Thirdly, he gaue him signes.

Fourthly, he said: I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what to say.

Fiftly, he was angry.

C H A P. 4.

Question.

What signes did God giue Moses to affewe him, that he being a poore shepheard, shoulde deliuer them out of the hands of a mighty king?

A. First, he bade him cast his rodde on the ground, and it was turned into a serpent: and hee bade him take it by the tayle, and it was turned into a rodde againe.

Secondly, hee bade him put his hand into his bosome, and pull it out, and it was leprosye; and hee bade him put it in and pull it out againe, and it was as his other hand.

Thirdly, he bade him take water and sprinkle it on the ground, and it was turned into blood.

Q. *VVhom did God send with Moses to help him?*

A. Aaron his brother.

Q. *Did he then goe?*

A. Yes.

Q. *VVhat beseeft to him by the way?*

A. The Angel of the Lord met him, and would haue slaine him, because hee neglected the circumcisyon of his sonne.

Q. *VVho did circumcise him?*

A. His mother Zipporah tooke a sharpe knife, and cut the fore-skinne of her sonne, and cast it at her husbands feet, saying, Thou art indeed a bloody husband vnto me.

Q. *VVho met him then?*

A. Aaron

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A. Aaron his brother.

Q. Did they their message unto Pharaoh ?

A. Yes.

CHAP. 15.

Question.

Would Pharaoh let the people goe ?

A. No : he said, Who is the Lord that I should obey him ? the people are idle.

Q. What commandement gave he them ?

A. He commanded them to make the whole tale of brick, and to gather straw themselues.

Q. What did the people then ?

A. They murmured against Moses and Aaron.

Q. What did Moses ?

A. He complained unto the Lord.

Q. What did the Lord then ?

A. Hee renewed his promise concerning their deliverance, and sendeth Moses and Aaron againe unto Pharaoh ?

CHAP. 5.

Question.

Did Pharaoh then let them goe ?

A. No : the Lord had hardened his heart, and he would not let them goe.

Q. Did Moses and Aaron their Miracles before Pharaoh ?

A. Yes.

Q. Why then would he not let them goe ?

A. Because his sorcerers did the like.

Q. How many plagues did God send vpon Pharaoh and the Egyptians before he would let them goe ?

A. Tenne.

CHAP. 8. to 12.

Question.

Rebewe them.

A. 1. Hee turned water into blood, fishes died.

2. Frogges ouer the land of Egypt.

3. Lice.

4. Swarmes of Flies.

5. Murraine among beasts.

6. Scabs and blisters.

7. Thunder, lightnings, and haille.

8. Grashoppers.

9. Darkenesse.

10. All the first borne of Egypt were slaine.

Q. Did the Sorcerers of Egypt the like ?

A. Yes, vntill lies then they said, Surely it is the finger of God.

Q. What Pharaoh then let them goe ?

A. At darkenesse, all sauing their cattell.

Q. What said Moses ?

A. He said hee would not leave a hoope behind him.

Q. Did any of these plagues hurt the Israelites ?

A. No.

Q. What did they at their departure ?

A. They borrowed of their neighbours the Egyptians, jewels of siluer, and jewels of gold.

CHAP. 12.

Question.

What assurance did God give them, that the last and greatest plague should not hurt the Israelites ?

A. He instituted the Passouer.

Q. What was the Passouer ?

A. A male lambe of a yerie old, without spot or blemish.

Q. How should it be dressed ?

A. They shoulde roaft it.

Q. How should it be eaten ?

A. With their loynes girded, their shooes on their feete, their staves in their hands ready for a journey, and they must eate it in hache.

Q. What should be done with the blood ?

A. They shoulde strike it on their doore post, that the Angel seeing it, might passe ouer them.

Q. Did he let them goe as the last plague ?

A. Yes.

Q. How many were they that departed ?

A. About sixe hundred thousand men, besides children.

Q. How long were they in Egypt ?

A. Four hundred and thirty yeeres.

Q. What did the Israelites then ?

A. They sanctified all their first borne vnto the Lord.

CHAP. 13.

Question.

What did they at their departure ?

A. They tooke the bones of Joseph with them.

Q. How many yeeres were they going out of Egypt into Canaan ?

A. Forty yeeres.

Q. How many journeys had they ?

A. Forty and two.

Q. How many principall journeys ?

A. Twelve : Pihahiroth, Marah, the wilderness of Sin, Rephidim, mount Sinai, Kibroth, Hatzaauah, Hazeroth, Richmah in Paran, Cadeb Barnea, Mount Hor, Punon in Zalmon, and the plaine of Moab.

Q. How many of them are set downe in this booke ?

A. The first five, Pihahiroth, Marah, the wilderness of Sin, Rephidim, and mount Sinai.

Q. How were they conducted into the land of Canaan ?

A. The Lord went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud to leade them the way, and by night in a pillar of fire to give them light, that they might goe both by day and by night, chap. 13. verfe 21.

CHAP. 14.

Question.

What befell at Pihahiroth ?

A. They murmured against Moses, because the Red sea was before them, the Mountains on either side of them, and Pharaoh with all his host behind them.

Q. What did Moses ?

A. He prayed vnto the Lord, and the Lord bade him strike the sea with his rod, and he did so : and the sea was diuided, so that the children of Israel passed thorow drie-land : But Pharaoh, and all his host following them, were drownded.

CHAP.

Question.

What did the children of Israel then ?
A. They sung a song of thanksgiving for their deliverance.

Q. Whither went they then ?

A. To Marah.

Q. What did beset them ?

A. They murmured against Moses, because the waters were bitter.

Q. What did Moses ?

A. He prayed unto the Lord, and the Lord bade him cut down boughes, and cast them into the waters, and they were made sweet.

Q. Whither went they then ?

A. To Elim, where were twelve fountaines of water, and seventy palm trees.

Q. Whither went they then ?

A. To the wilderness of Sin.

Q. What beset them ?

A. They murmured against Moses and Aaron for bread, and the Lord sent them downe Man-

na.

Question.

What did they else ?

A. They sanctified the Sabbath.

Q. What did Moses command them ?

A. To keep a pot full of Manna, for a remembrance to their posterite.

Q. How long did they eat Manna ?

A. Forty years, till they came to the borders of Canaan.

Q. Whither went they then ?

A. To Rephidim.

Question.

What did they then ?

A. They murmured against Moses for water; and the Lord bade him strike the rocke, and there gushed out water.

Q. What beset them else ?

A. They fought a battell with the Amalekites, and builded an Altar.

Q. Who had the victory ?

A. When Moses held up his hands, Israel prevailed; but when he held them downe, the Amalekites overcame.

Question.

What beset them then ?

A. Iethro Moses father in law came to see him, and gave him counsell for the choosing of Magistrates.

Q. What manner of men ought they to be ?

A. Men of courage, fearing God, hating covetousnesse, and louing the truth.

Q. What must these Magistrates doe ?

A. They must bring the hard causes unto Moses, and judge small matters themselves.

Q. Whither went they then ?

A. To mount Sinai,

Question.

What beset them ?
A. Israel is chosen from among all other nations. The people promised to obey God; He that toucheth the hill, dieth; The Lord appeared unto Moses, and gave the law in thunders and lightning.

Q. Why was the Law so given ?

A. That it might compell them to obey and follow it with fear and trembling.

Q. Why was the God of all given in triumph and joy ?

A. That it might entice men to follow it joyfully and willingly.

Q. Had they no law before they came to Sinai ?

A. Yes; they had the Law from the beginning.

Q. By what reasons prone you this ?

A. First, the Law is everlasting, P[er]al.119.144. Secondly, it was in their hearts to accuse, or excuse themselves, Rom.2.15, Acts 14.17. Thirdly, Adam was created after the image and likeness of God, Genel.1.27. in righteousness and holiness, Ephes.4.24. Fourthly, wicked men commone that which is evil, and condone that which is good.

Q. Can you shew me an example of it in man before they came to Mount Sinai ?

A. Yes, of every one of them.

Q. Where find you the first Commandment, which forbiddeth to live without a God, or to have strange gods, but to have the everliving God for our God ?

A. Jacob faith, Put away the strange gods, Gen.35.2.

Q. The second concerneth the worship of God a-gainst Idols.

A. It appeareth that this was written in their hearts, in that Jacobs household brought their idols to him, Gen.35.4. And Rebe[ka] who first brought them into Jacobs house, hid them where they were sought for, Gen.31.34.

Q. Where find you the reverend regard of Gods Name, the summe of the third Commandment ?

A. In Gen.2.4.3. and 3.1.2.3. Swear by the Lord God of heaven

Q. What record haue you of the observation of the Sabbath ?

A. It is set downe in Genesis 2.3. and in Exodus 16.2.3.

Q. Where find you reverence to Parents performed ?

A. Shem and Iapheth reverencing their father Noah, are blessed; Ham scorning him, is curst in his sonne Canaan, Gen.9.2.1.2.6. Esau mournes because he cannot haue his fathers blessing, and bridles his heate against Iacob, because he would not grieve his father, Gen.27.4.1.

Q. Where find you the eighth Commandment against murdere ?

A. In Gen.4.9. Cain concealeth the killing of Abel; and God expressly forbiddeth it, Gen.9.6.

Q. What find you against whoredome.

A. The sonnes of Iacob say, Should he make our sister a whore ? Gen.34.3.1. Iudah commands Thamar to be brought forth to be burnt, Gen.38.2.

Q. What haue you against lechitie ?

A. Ioseph breakeyn say, God forbid that we

we should steele, Gen. 44. 7. 8.

Q. What find you against lying or deceiving ?
A. Iudah kept promise, not lying or deceiving, Gen. 38. 2. 0.

Q. Wher is lust forbidden ?

A. It was faine to looke on a woman, to lust after her, and punished even in Kings, Gen. 12. 17. and 20. 7.

Q. In how many Tables was the Law given ?

A. In two Tables of stone.

Q. Why were they written in stone ?

A. Because it was more easie to write them in stone, than in man's heart.

Q. How many Commandments doth the first Table containe ?

A. Four ; wherein is set downe our dutie towards God.

Q. How many Commandments doth the second Table containe ?

A. Sixe, wherein is set downe our duty towards our neighbour.

Q. Wher writ this Law ?

A. God.

Q. Were there no more Lawes given but the ten Commandments ?

A. Yes, but those are the summe of all : for there were Iudicall and Ceremoniall Lawes given also.

Q. What doth the 21. Chapter containe ?

A. Certaine lawes for the preseruation of man's body, which were given to bridle our corrupt nature.

Q. What doth the 22. chapter concerne ?

A. Certaine Iudicall lawes concerning buying and selling, vforie, and reverence to Magistrates, &c.

Q. What doth the 23. Chapter containe ?

A. Certaine Ceremoniall lawes of Feasts.

Q. What did the Lord promise them that would obey and keepe his Commandments ?

A. He laid, I will be an enemie to thine enemies, and I will afflict them that afflict thee, &c. ver. 2. 2. 2. 3.

Q. What doth the 24. Chapter containe ?

A. The confirmation of the Law.

Q. How long was Moses in the Mount ?

A. Fortie daies and fortie nights.

Q. How many things did the Lord appoint Moses to make ?

A. Nine.

Q. Which be they ?

A. 1. The Tabernacle, 2. Arke, 3. Mercy-sea, 4. Table of Shew-bread, 5. Candlestick, 6. Altar of burnt offering, 7. Altar of perfume, 8. Lauer, 9. Priests garments, Chap. 21.

Q. Who should make them ?

A. Aholiab and Bezaleel.

Q. Whereof should they make them ?

A. Of those things which the people brought : wch. of gold, siluer, brasse, blue silke, purple, scarlet, fine linen, goates haire, rammes skin, died red, badgers skin, and Shittim wood.

Q. Wherof Moses was in the Mount, what did the people. Chap. 32.

A. They made a Calfe, and worshipped it.

Q. What did the Lord then ?

A. He bade Moses goe downe to them.

Q. What did he when he cam downe ?

A. He cast the two Tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the Mount, and hee tooke

the Calfe, and burned it in the fire, and ground it vnto powder, and strewed it vpon the water, and made the children of Israel to drinke of it.

Q. What did Moses then ?

A. He went and stood in the gate of the camp, and said, Who pertaineth to the Lord, let him come to me.

Q. Who came then vnto him ?

A. The Levites.

Q. What said he to them ?

A. Put every man his sword by his side, and goe to and fro from gate to gate through the host, and slay every man his brother, and every man his companion, and every man his neighbour, and they did so ; for which their hands were sanctified.

Q. How many were slain that day ?

A. About three thousand men.

Q. What beset after this ?

A. The Lord was angry, and denied to goe with them.

Q. What did Moses then ?

A. He prayed vnto the Lord, and he promised to goe with them.

Q. What did Moses else ?

A. He desired to see the glory of the Lord.

Q. Did the Lord grant his request ?

A. Yes : for he couered him in the cleft of a rocke whilst he passed by.

Q. What did the Lord after this ?

A. He bade Moses brewe two Tables of stone like to the former, and to come vp to the top of the Mount.

Q. Did he so ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long staid he in the Mount ?

A. Fortie daies and fortie nights.

C H A P. 33.

Question.

WHere should they haue their prædicion to make those things which were appoinstid ?

A. From the people.

Q. Did they bring enough ?

A. Yes, they brought so much, that they were bidden to stay.

LEVITICVS.

Question.

WHas call you the third booke of Moses ?

A. Leviticus.

Q. Why is it so called ?

A. Because it containeth the office of the Levites, and those things which appertaine vnto them.

Q. How is it diuided ?

A. Into two parts : the sacrifices which they were to offer, and the persons which should offer them.

Q. By whom was this law of sacrifices given ?

A. By the Lord.

Q. Where ?

A. In the Tabernacle by Sinai.

Q. How many kinde of sacrifices were appoinstid ?

A. Five : the burnt offering, chap. 1. the meat-offering, chap. 2. the peace-offering, chap. 3. the

NUMBERS.

the sinne-offering, chap.4. the trespass-offering, chap.5.

Q. How many things are to be observed in those sacrifices ?

A. Two: the matter or things whereof they were, and the manner how they should be offered.

Q. What manner of things were appointed to be offered ?

A. They were of two sorts, either of creatures which have life, or of creatures without life.

Q. What things are appointed which have life ?

A. Of the Heard, Bullocks, a red Cow : of the Flock, Rams, Ewes, Lambs, Goates, both male and female : of Fowles, Turtle Doves, Pigeons, and Sparrowes.

Q. What are those things without life ?

A. Oyle, fine Flowre, Incense, Cakes, and Waferes unleavened, Salt, ears of Corne, Cedar wood, scarlet Lace, and Hysope.

Q. In offering of sacrifices what is forbidden ?

A. Leaven, Honey, Fat, Blood, the inwards of Beasts, and the maw of Birds.

Q. What is thereby figured ?

A. By Leaven and Honey, corruption of doctrine and life : by Fat and Blood are figured, sensilitie and crueltie.

Q. What things are principally commanded to be used in the sacrifices ?

A. Salt and Fire, the one eating away, and the other purging corruptions.

Q. Thus much of the matter, now of the manner, and rite to bee observed in offering the sacrifice, what were they ?

A. They were divers, and are set downe in divers places of this booke, but especially in the fix and seuen chapters.

Q. Now wee are come to the second part of the booke which concerneth the persons of the Levites and Sacrificers, what doth the holy Ghost set downe concerning them ?

A. Two things : the first is speciall to them alone: the second is common to them with others, namely, sanctification.

Q. What is that which is proper to them all ?

A. To offer the sacrifices, which was appointed to Aaron and his sonnes : their consecration, and the execution of their function, 8.9.

Q. With what fire ?

A. With such fire as came from the Lord.

Q. Did any offer with other fire ?

A. Yes, Nadab and Abihu, for which, fire came from before the Lord, and consumed them, chap.10.

Q. What is that which is common to the Levites with the rest of the people ?

A. Sanctification, and that is prescribed, first, in forbidding that which is euill : secondly, in commanding that which is good.

Q. What are those things forbidden ?

A. They are either ceremoniall, or morall.

Q. What are the lawes ceremoniall ?

A. The distinction of creatures cleane or uncleane, chap.11. touching of things accounted unclean, uncleanesse after child-birth, chap.12. or for certaine diseases of the body, chap.13.14. and 15. and purification from uncleanesse, chap. 16. and 17.

Q. What are those morall things forbidden ?

A. Adulterie, fornication, incest, and all such

uncleannesses, chap.18. and in part of the 20. and 21. chapter.

Q. Now to come to the things which are commanded, what are they ?

A. They are either private to our selues, or in performance of our dutie to our neighbour, or else to God, as followeth in the residue of the booke.

Q. What times or feasts are principally appointed ?

A. The times and feasts appointed in this booke, are either weekly, as the Sabbath ; or yearly, as the Passeouer, the feast of Unleavened Bread, of the first Fruites of Whitontide, of Trumpets, and of Tabernacles.

Q. Is there no other time appointed for the service of God, but these ?

A. Yes, he hath appointed to be served every day with a morning and euening sacrifice, Numbers 2.8.4.

Q. How did Moses conclude this booke ?

A. He sealed vp these former lawes with the promises, and threatenings of God, Chap.2. and the last Chapter concerneth vowe.

NUMBERS.

Question.

What call you the fourth booke of Moses ?

A. Numbers.

Q. Why is it so called ?

A. Because it principally consisteth of numbers.

Q. What is the substance of it ?

A. The historie of the children of Israel, after their departure from Mount Sinai, untill they came to the Plains of Moab, vpon the confines and borders of the land of Canaan.

Q. How is this booke divided ?

A. Into two parts : the first containeth the numbering of the children of Israel, prepared for the iourney : the second, the numbering of their iourneys from Mount Sinai, to the borders of Canaan ; and at their last station they are againe numbered.

Q. What was the number of the people beers numbered ?

A. Six hundred and three thousand, fine hundred and fiftie.

Q. How often were the children of Israel numbered in this traueil ?

A. Thrice, the first and second times at Mount Sinai, the third at their last station, when they were to enter into the land.

Q. Why were they thus often numbered ?

A. The first time they were numbered, that towards the building of the Tabernacle, every man might give a price for the redemption of his life. The second time they were numbered for disposing of them in order for iourneying about the Tabernacle, and pitching their tents at the end of their iourney.

The third time they were numbered, that the diuisioun and disposing of the land might be to euerie tribe according to the number.

Q. Why were the Levites numbered the first time ?

A. To shew that they haue need of a Redeemer

and

and redemption as well as any other men.

Q. Why were not the Lensis numbered the second nor third time ?

A. They were not numbered the second time, because they were to attend upon the Tabernacle, and not to goe to warre.

And they were not numbered the third time, because they had no lot of inheritance among their brethren.

Q. At what age were the Lensis taken to the Lord ?

A. At a moneth old they were dedicated to the Lord, Numb. 3. 15. at 2. 8. they were to labour and to doe seruice in the Tabernacle, Numb. 8. 2. 4. at thirte to enter into the more inward works of the Sanctuarie, Numb. 4. 3. and at fiftie to leave the hard labours, and to take charge to guide, to oversee, and to precribe by counseil and instruction what others should doe, Numb. 8. 3. 5.

Q. How many of the twelve principall iourneys are set downe in this booke ?

A. Seven : Kibroth, Hattanah, Hazeroth, Rithma in Paran, Kadeph-Barnea, Mount Hor, Pusion in Zalmona, and the Plaine of Moab.

Q. How many things doe you obserue in these iourneys ?

A. Two : either such as are common to them all, or peculiar to either, severally considered by it selfe.

Q. How many things are there common to every of these iourneys ?

A. Three: the peoples murmurings, Moses praiers, and Gods mercies.

Q. Did the people murmur at every iourney ?

A. Yes, in seuen iourneys they murmured eight times.

Q. Against whom did they murmur ?

A. Upon every dislike they did murmur against Moses and against God ?

Q. What did Moses when they murmured at him ?

A. He as a most milde man prayed, yet once he shewed a passion of imperfection, for which the Lord was angry, and would not suffer him to enter into the land of Canaan, chap. 2. 11.

Q. Did the Lord bear with their continuall grudgings and murmurings ?

A. Yes, hee gave eare to Moses prayers, and continued his mercies towards them.

Q. Now shew me those things which are peculiar to each iourney : and first, to Kibroth Hattanah ?

A. First, as wearie of their journey, they murmured. The Lord sent fire, and consumed the vermost parts ; but Moses praying, the fire was quenched.

Secondly, they loathed Manna, the beaunely bread ; lusted for flesh ; seueny Elders are ioyned to Moses to assist him in governing this vnruly people : Quailes are sent, and the people die with the flesh betweene their teeth, chap. 11.

Q. What is peculiar to the flation as Hazeroth ?

A. Aaron and Miriam murmured against Mo-

ses.

Q. For what cause ?

A. They pretended one cause, his marriage with a Midianitish woman, but their ambition was the very cause, chap. 12. 2. Miriam is striken with leprosie : Moses prayeth, and God healeth her.

Q. What is peculiar to Rishon in Paran ?

A. Twelve men are sent to search the land of Canaan. Vpon the false report of on, the people murmure, as if God could not performe his promise to give them the land. They would have stoned Caleb and Joshua, for reporting the truth.

Q. How were they delivered from flasing ?

A. By the hand of the Lord : who told them, that none of them shold enter into the land of promise, save Caleb and Joshua : and they which enterised to enter into the land contrary to Gods appointment, were slaine by their enemies.

Q. Did the people remaining, (leaving his mercies and seeing his judgement) loose, fear and leave him ?

A. No : there was one found vpon the Sabbath day gathering of sticks.

Q. What was done with him ?

A. He was by the Lords commandement stoned to death, chap. 15. 36.

Q. That was but the act of one, what did the rest ?

A. Others did not take heede ; for first, Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and On, with two hundred and fiftie Captaines, rebelled against Moses and Aaron, and the earth opened, and swallowed vp them and theirs.

Secondly, the people not taking warning thereby, did all murmure against Moses and Aaron, wherefore there were destroyed fourteene thousand and seuen hundred of them.

Q. What did Moses and Aaron ?

A. They sought an atonement with God for them.

Q. How was the matter ended ?

A. God set order, first, for the Priesthood : secondly, for a sacrifice for their sinnes.

Q. What order was taken for Priesthood ?

A. The Lord bade Moses take for every tribe a rod, and write every mans name vpon their rod, and Aaron name vpon the Leuites rod, and lay them in the Tabernacle before the Arke, and the man rod which budded, would the Lord chuse.

Q. Whose rod did bud ?

A. Aarons did bud and blossome, and he had the Priesthood.

Q. What order was taken for their sinnes ?

A. God appointed the sacrifice of the red cow, chap. 19. for the cleaining of these their sinnes, and the alies of purifying of the uncleane by touching the dead.

Q. When they departed from Rishon, whither went they ?

A. To Kadeph-Barnea.

Q. What things are peculiar to that iourney ?

A. Foure : first, the death of Miriam.

Secondly, the Iraelites murmure for water.

Thirdly, Moses and Aaron are charged with incredulitie, and receive iudgement to die in the wildernesse.

Fourthly, Edom denieth Irael passage thorow his contrie.

Q. The next iourney being Mount Hor, what befell there ?

A. Aaron died : Eleazar his sonne succeedeth him. Arad the king of Canaan commeth forth against Irael, and is vanquished.

Q. To their iourney from Mount Hor to Paran

in Zalmona, what things are peculiar ?

A. In their iourney about the land of Edom, they murmure at the handfulls of the way, and for bread

bread and water, loathing Manna.

They are destroyed by fiery serpents, and are remedied by the brazen serpent.

They overthrow two Kings, Sihon and Og, and destroy their countries.

Q. In their journey to the Plains of Moab, what is principally to be considered?

A. The estate of them, when some of them entered into their portions, and others were ready to enter?

Q. How many things are herein to be considered?

A. Two: first, the hindrances; secondly, the reconciliation of the people.

Q. How were they hindered?

A. Partly by others, but especially by their owne fames.

Q. Who were those others?

A. Balak the King of Moab, who sent for Balaam to curse the people. Balaam the false prophet, who could not curse them, but gave counsell to allure them to sin: and the Midianitish women, who enticed them to fornication and idolatrie.

Q. Did the Lord suffer such sins to go unpunished?

A. No: he began first with his owne people, and by a plague destroyed of them fourt & twentie thousand.

Q. What did he wish his enemies?

A. When he was reconciled to his people, hee powred out his wrath vpon them.

Q. In what sort?

A. Balak and the five Kings were slain. Balaam the false prophet was controlled by his affe, and also slain. All the males of Midian, and the women who had lyen by man, were slain.

Q. How was God reconciled to his people?

A. By the zeale of Phineas, who slew Zimri and Cozbi committing fornication.

Q. What testimonie did God give of his reconciliation?

A. First, he made a covenant with Phineas. Secondly, he appointed Ioshua to be Gouvernour in Moab stead. Thirdly, he gave to Reuben, Gad, and half the tribe of Manasseh, their portions on that side of Jordan, in the land of Moab. Fourthly, twelve men are assigned to divide the land of Canaan. Lastly, their lawes given for sacrifices, observation of feasts, voves, cities of refuge, and inheritances.

DEUTERONOMIE.

Question.

W^Hat call you the fift booke of Moses?

A. Deuteronomie.

Q. Why is it so called?

A. Because it containeth a second rehearsall of the Law.

Q. What doth he in the beginning of this booke?

A. He repeateth the acts which God hath done for them in peace and warre; because they were dead to whom the Law was given in Mount Sinai: and to make them more attentive to the Law, from the first chapter to the fift.

Q. What doth he then?

A. He repeateth the Law more particularly; he

exhorteth and persuadeth them to observe and keep the Law; from the fift chapter to the 31. In the 31. Chapter he prepareth himselfe to die, and resigneth vp his office.

In the 32. chapter he singeth a Psalme: and in the 33. chapter he blesseth the Tribes of Israel.

Q. Why did Moses blesse Levi otherwise then Iacob did?

A. Because of the zeal that the Leuites shewed at Mount Sinai, the curses of Jacob vpon Levi, were turned into blessings.

Q. Where died Moses?

A. In the land of Moab.

Q. Why did he not enter into the land of Canaan?

A. Because he murmured at the waters of Meribah, crying, Heare now, you rebels: shall we give you water out of the rock? Numb. 20. 1. 10.

Q. Did he see the land of Canaan?

A. Yes; he went vp into Mount Nebo, vnto the top of Pisgah, and the Lord shewed him all the land of Gilead vnto Dan.

Q. Whom did he appoint in his stead?

A. Ioshua the sonne of Nee.

Q. How long lived Moses?

A. One hundred and twenty yeare.

Q. Where was he buried?

A. In a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor; but no man knoweth of his Sepulcher vnto this day.

Q. By whom was he buried?

A. By an Angell of the Lord: left the Israelites knowing of his graue, should goe a whoring after it.

IOSHUA.

Question.

W^Hat government had the children of Israel after they came out of Egypt?

A. Capitaines.

Q. How many Capitaines had they?

A. Two; Moses and Ioshua.

Q. What did Moses?

A. He brought them out of the land of Egypt, into the Plaine of Moab.

Q. What did Ioshua?

A. He brought them out of the Plaine of Moab, into the land of Canaan.

Q. What call you this booke next to Deuteronomie?

A. Ioshua.

Q. Why is it so called?

A. Because it containeth the government of Ioshua.

Q. What is the substance of this booke?

A. The estate of the children of Israel after the death of Moses, till they were established in the land of Canaan.

Q. How many things must we consider in this booke?

A. Three: Ioshua his Calling, his Act, and his Death.

Q. Who called him?

A. God.

Q. What is he to doe?

A. To gouerne his people.

Q. What charge gave he him?

A. To

Q. To doe all things which he commanded, and only those.

Q. Did he so?

A. Yes.

CHAP. 2. to 3.

Yrs were consecrated to the Lord.

Q. After what manner was Iericho taken?

A. The Arke of God compassed it five daies, every day once, & the seventh day the Priests carried it about the city seven times, and the men of warre went before the Arke, and all the hoste followed, and when they had compassed the city seven times, and the Priests had blowne with their trumpets of Ramnes horns seven times, the people shouted with a loud voice, and then the walles of the citie fell downe flat, and they went vp into the citie, and slew the inhabitants with the edge of the sword.

Q. Were all the inhabitants destroyed?

A. Not Rabah her father, mother, and children, with all that she had, were preserved.

Q. Whither went she?

A. Ioshua sent three thousand men to take Ai.

Q. Did they take it?

A. Not for the men of Ai slew 360 of them, and put the rest to flight.

Q. What was the cause they slew them and put them to flight?

A. Because Achas tooke of the excommunicate things; therefore the Lord was angry, and suffered their men not to have the victory.

Q. What had he taken?

A. A Babylonish garment, two hundred finkels of siluer, and a wedge of gold of fiftie finkels weight.

Q. How was he punished for it?

A. All the children of Israel stoned him to death.

CHAP. 8.

Question.

What did Ioshua then?

A. He went to Ai, and tooke all the men of warre with him.

Q. What did he when he came thither?

A. He sent five hundred men to lie in wait on the backeside of the citie, and he and all the rest of the people came before the citie.

Q. What did Ioshua and his people in the backe side?

A. They fled before them as they did at first, which they perceiving, came all out of the citie, and pursued.

Q. What did Ioshua then?

A. He stretched out his speare that was in his hand towards Ai, according as he had given notice to them that lay on the backeside of the citie, and when the men of the citie looked backe, and saw their citie on fire, they were greatly afraid, then Ioshua and the children of Israel which fled, returned and slew the men of Ai. Also the other issed out of the citie against them on the other side, and let none of them escape.

Q. What was the number of those that were slain?

A. Twelve thousand, even all the men of Ai.

Q. What did he with the castell and spoiles thereof?

A. They tooke it to themselves for a prey.

Q. What did Ioshua bese to the citie?

A. He burned it, and made it an heape for ever, and a wildernes to this day.

B

Q.

Q. *Wh*at did he with the King therof?

A. He hanged him on a tree.

Q. *Wh*at did Ioshyu then?

A. He built an Altar to the Lord, and wrote a sheafall of the Law, and read it in the presence of all the children of Israel.

CHAP. 9.

Question.

W^hat beset them?

A. Many kings assembled together, to fight against Ioshyu.

Q. Did none of the inhabitants of the land make peace with them?

A. Yes; the Gibeonites.

Q. *Wh*at did they?

A. They took old bottles and wine, and mouldie bread, and put on old shooes, and old rayment, and came to Ioshyu, and said, they were come from a farre country, to make a league with them; and Ioshyu made a league with them.

Q. *Wh*at did Ioshyu when he knew their craft?

A. He commanded them to perpetual flame.

Q. *Wh*at did the five kings of the Amorites, when they heard that the Gibeonites had made a league with them?

A. They gathered themselves together & made warre against them.

CHAP. 10.

Question.

W^hat did the Gibeonites?

A. They sent to Ioshyu to pray him to come and deliver them.

Q. *Wh*at did Ioshyu?

A. He ascended from Gilgal all that night, and all the men of warre with him, and came vpon them suddenly, and discomfited them, and they fled towards Bethoron.

Q. *Wh*at did the Lord then?

A. He did cast downe great stones vpon them from heauen vntill Azekah, and there were more slain with halle-stones, then with the sword.

Q. *Wh*at did Ioshyu then?

A. He bade the Sunne stand still in Gibeon, and the Moone in the valley of Ajalon, vntill they had avenged them selfes on their enemies; and that was the longest day that ever was.

Q. *Wh*at became of the five Kings of the Amorites?

A. They fled to Makkedah, and hid themselves in a cave.

Q. *Wh*at did Ioshyu when he knew it?

A. He bade men roll great stones to the mouth of the cave, and he set men to keepe them, and he bade the rest follow after their enemies, and not suffer them to enter into their cities, and they finote them with an exceeding great slaughter; then they returned to Gilgal.

Q. *Wh*at was done when they returned?

A. The five Kings were brought out of the cave.

Q. *Wh*at did Ioshyu then?

A. He commanded his chiefe men of warre to come and set their feet vpon them, and they did so. Afterwards he flew them, and hanged them on fve severall trees, vntill the Sunne went downe;

then he tooke them downe, and cast them into the caue, and laid great stones vpon the caues mouth, which remaine till this day.

Q. *Wh*at did Ioshyu then?

A. Hee overcame many cities, and destroyed three kings more, and he flew the inhabitants, then he returned to Gilgal.

Q. *Wh*at did the rest of the Kings when they heard this?

A. They gathered themselves together, and came and pitched at the waters of Merom to fight against Israel.

Q. *Wh*at did the Lord then?

A. He bade Ioshyu not be afraid of them, hee would deliuer them all slaine before him, and hee shold hough their horses, and burne their Chariots with fire.

Q. *Wh*at did Ioshyu then?

A. He and all the men of warre came suddenly out and smote them, vntill there were none of them remaining.

Q. *Wh*at did Ioshyu destroy their cities?

A. No; he destroyed none of the cities save onely Hazor, which he burnt with fire; but hee houghed their horses, and burnt their chariots with fire, as the Lord had told him.

Q. *Wh*at did the inhabitants of Canaan make peace with the children of Israel as the Gibeonites?

A. No.

Q. *Wh*y did they not make peace with them?

A. Because the Lord hardened their hearts, to the end they should come to battell against the children of Israel, and they might vtterly destroy them.

Q. *Wh*at did Ioshyu then?

A. He destroyed the Anakims out of the land of Israel, onely in Azzah, Gath, and Ashdod they were left.

CHAP. 11.

Question.

How many kingdoms did the children of Israel overcome in all?

A. Thirtie and one.

CHAP. 12, 13, &c.

Question.

When the children of Israel had overcome their enemies, whas did Ioshyu?

A. He diuided the land by lots: he appointed cities of refuge: he gave cities to the Leuites. He sent back Reuben, Gad, and half the tribe of Manasse.

CHAP. 13.

Question.

What did Ioshyu at his death?

A. He gathered the children of Israel together, and exhorted them not to yoyne with the Gentiles, vowing that whatsoeuer they did, he and his house would serue the Lord.

Q. *Wh*at became of Ioshyu then?

A. He died.

Q. How old was he when he died?

A. One hundred and ten yeres.

IVDGES.

IVDGES. RVTH.

19

IVDGES.

Question.

A After the death of Joshua what government had the children of Israel ?

A. Judges.

Q. What is the substance of this book ?

A. The estate of the children of Israel in the land of Canaan, after the death of Joshua.

Q. How is it divided ?

A. Into three parts : their judges ; their oppressors ; and their deliverers.

Q. What were their judges ?

A. Contempt of Religion, Idolatry, theft, and whoredome.

Q. Who were their oppressors ?

A. The Aramites, Philistines, Midianites, Moabites, Canaanites, and Ammonites.

Q. How long were they oppressed ?

A. One hundred and eleven years.

Q. What did they bring opprest ?

A. They cried unto the Lord, and he sent them deliverers.

Q. Rebekah's names.

A. Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, Barak, Gideon, Abimelech, Tola, Jair, Iphthah, Ibzan, Elion, Abdon, Samson, Eli, and Samuel.

Q. How many years did God give them Judges ?

A. Three hundred and thirtic nine years vntill Samuel.

Q. Why then doth Paul in the thirteenth of the Acts say, that God gave them Judges 450 years ?

A. He reckoneth the Judges and opprestours together, whose yeeres added into one, make four hundred and fiftie.

Q. Out of whose hands did Othniel deliver them ?

A. The Aramites, chap. 3. 10.

Q. Out of whose hands did Ehud deliver them ?

A. The Moabites.

Q. Out of whose hands did Shamgar deliver them ?

A. The Philistines.

Q. Out of whose hands did Deborah and Barak deliver them ?

A. The Canaanites, chap. 4.

Q. Out of whose hands did Gideon deliver them ?

A. The Midianites, chap. 6. 7, 8.

Q. What is recorded of Abimelech ?

A. He usurped the kingdom, and slew seenty of his brethren vpon one stone, chap. 9.

Q. What beft to him then ?

A. A woman with a piece of a mil-stone brake his braine-pain.

Q. What did he then ?

A. He commanded his Page, his armour-bearer, to thrust him thorow, that it might not bee said, That a woman had killed him.

Q. What is recorded of Tola and Jaer ?

A. There is no mention of any notable acts done by them, chap. 10.

Q. Out of whose hands did Iphthah deliver them ?

A. The Ammonites : he offered his daughter in sacrifice to God, and overcame two and fortie thousand Ephratiates, chap. 11. 12.

Q. What did Ilan, Elon, and Abdon ?

A. They governed quietly.

Q. Out of whose hands did Samson deliver them ?

A. The Philistines, chap. 13, 14.

Q. Rebekah Samson's acts.

A. He slew a Lyon : he slew thirtie Philistines for thirtie change of garments : he burnt his corne : he slew four thousand men with the jaw-bone of an ass : he carried away the gates of Azzah : he slew more at his death, then he did in all his life.

Q. By what small means did God bring these things to passe ?

A. Ehud being lame of his right hand, slew Eglon the fat King with a dagger of a cubit long : Shamgar slew six hundred Philistines with an Oxen goad : Jael a woman killed Sisera with a hammer and a pin : Gideon overcame an host of men with broken Pot-heads and Rams-horns. There is no mention made of Eli and Samuel in this booke, but in the booke of Samuel.

RVTH.

Question.

What call you the next booke ?

A. Ruth.

Q. Why is it so called ?

A. Because she is the person that is principally handled there.

Q. How is it divided ?

A. Into two parts : Naomis and Ruths afflictions, and their prosperitie.

CHAP. 1.

Question.

Q. F what countre was Ruth ?

A. Of Moab.

Q. Who was her husband ?

A. Chilion of Bethlem in Iudah.

Q. How came he into Moab ?

A. There was a famine in Israel, and so his father Elimelech tooke his two sonnes, Mahlon and Chilion, and Naomis his wife, and went and sojourned in the Countre of Moab, where Elimelech died : then his sonnes tooke them wifes, the name of Mahlons wife was Orpah, and the name of Chilions wife was Ruth.

Q. What befel to them in the land of Moab ?

A. Elimelech and his two sonnes died.

Q. What did Naomis then ?

A. She returned into the land of Iudah.

Q. Why did her returne ?

A. Because the heard say, that the Lord had visited her people in plenty, and given them bread.

Q. What company had she with her ?

A. Her two daughters in law, Orpah and Ruth, but Orpah went backe againe.

Q. Why did not Ruth returne with her sister ?

A. She would not leave her mother in law, but said, Whither thou goest, thither will I goe ; and where thou dwellest, there will I dwell : thy people shall bee my people, and thy God my God.

CHAP. 2.

Question.

How did God blesse her ?

A. She was married to a rich man named Booz, of him came Christ.

E. SAMUEL.

1. SAMUEL.

Question.

What do you call the next book?

A. Samuel.

Q. How many things must we consider in this book?

A. Two: the government of the two last Judges, and the two first Kings.

Q. Which are the Judges which are mentioned in this book?

A. Eli and Samuel.

Q. How are the Acts of Eli divided?

A. Into the good and bad acts.

Q. What were his good Acts?

A. His diligence in his calling.

Q. What were his bad acts?

A. His negligence in not looking to his sons, and not correcting them, chap. 2.

Q. How was he punished for his negligence?

A. The Ark of God was taken: his two sons, *Hophni* and *Phineas* were both slain in one day: he hearing of it, fell down backward, and brake his neck, chap. 4.

Q. What became of his daughter in law?

A. She died in child-birth: for she laid, The glory is departed from Israel.

Q. What became of the Ark then?

A. The Philistines brought it to *Ashdod*, and set it in the house of *Dagon* their god.

Q. How were they plagued?

A. Dagon fell down before the Ark of God, his head and the palms of his hands were broken; and the inhabitants were some destroyed, and some smitten with Emrods.

Q. What did they with the Ark of God?

A. They carried it to *Gath*.

Q. Did it continue there?

A. No: for the Lord smote them in like manner, and they carried it to *Ekron*.

Q. How escaped the Ekronites?

A. At the other cities did: The Lord smote them with a deadly destruction, and they that dyed not, were smitten with Emrods.

Q. How long did the Philistines keep the Ark?

A. Seven months.

Q. What did they do with the Ark?

A. They sent it home with gifts.

CHAP. 6.

Question.

What were the gifts, which they sent with it?

A. Five golden Emrods, and five golden Mice.

Q. How did they send the Ark home?

A. They laid it in a new cart, they tooke two mulch kine, and that their calues at home; then they tyed the kine to the cart, and they went straight to Bethsheleth, and kept one path till they came to the field of *Iosua* at Bethhemesh, where they then stood still.

Q. What did the inhabitants of Bethhemesh?

A. They rejoiced, and the Levites took downe the Ark and the chest wherin the Jewels of gold were, and set them vpon a great stone, and clane the wood of the cart, and offered the kine for a burnt offering unto the Lord.

Q. What befell then?

A. The cart was rent in twaine.

A. The Lord sent fifty thousand threescore and ten men of Bethsheleth, & the people thereabout, because they had looked in the Ark of God.

CHAP. 7.

Question.

What became of the Ark then?

A. The men of Kiriyath-jeearim came and tooke it.

Q. What did they wish it?

A. They brought it into the house of *Abinadab* in the hill, and sanctified *Elsazar* to keepe the Ark.

Q. How long abode the Ark in the house of *Abinadab*?

A. Twenty yeres.

Q. When Eli was dead, who succeeded him?

A. Samuel.

Q. How many things must be considered of him?

A. His birth, education, calling, and his acts.

Q. What doth the Holy Ghost set downe concerning his birth?

A. He was borne of a barren woman, who begged him of the Lord by prayer, chap. 1.

Q. Who was his father?

A. *Elkanah*.

Q. Who was his mother?

A. *Hannah*.

Q. Where was he brought up?

A. In the Tabernacle.

Q. Who called him?

A. God called him thrice in one night, Chap. ter 3, 4.

Q. How many offices had he?

A. Three: for he was called thrice, so hee had three offices: a Judge, a Priest, and a Prophet.

Q. What chiefe thing are recorded of him, as his acts of peace?

A. He anointed *Saul*, chap. 10. he caused him to slay *Agag* the King of Amalek, chap. 15. hee anointed *David*, chap. 16. and there are his acts of peace.

Q. What were his acts of warre?

A. He ouercame the Philistines.

CHAP. 8 to 10.

Question.

What government had hee children of Israel after Judges?

A. Kings.

CHAP. 10.

Question.

How fell it out that they had Kings?

A. Because *Samuel* sons, *Jos* and *Abiab*, walked not in their fathers wayes, but peruerred judgement, therefore they deffred a King.

Q. How many yeres did *Samuel* judge Israel?

A. Twentie yeres.

Q. How many Kings regnes are set downe in this booke?

A. Two: *Saul* and *David*.

Q. Who was first King?

A. *Saul*.

Q. Who anointed him?

A. *Samuel*.

A. *Samuel*, for thither he went to seeke his fathers *Abel*.

Q. *How many signs had he to confirme his answering?*

A. Three: 1. at *Rachel's* sepulcher: 2. at the plaine of *Tabor*: 3. at the will of God: where finding a company of Prophets, hee prophesied, chap. 9.10 and 19. chap.

Q. *Where was he chosen?*

A. At *Mizpah* by lot, chap. 12.

Q. *How many principall things must be confirmed in Sauls regne?*

A. Two: his good and his bad deeds.

CHAP. 11.

Question.

W. *What were his good deeds?*

A. He fought the Lords battels: he delivered the inhabitants of *Iabel* from the *Ammonites*: he ouerthrew the *Amalekites* and *Philistines*.

CHAP. 15.

Question.

W. *What were his evill deeds?*

A. He tooke on him the Priests office: he spared *Agag* and the best things: he persecuted *David*. 18. he slew the Lords Priests, 21. and he consulted with witches.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. He was reected, and *David* elected: he was vexed with an evill spirit: his three sonnes were slaine by the *Philistines*, and hee slew himselfe, chap. 3.1.

Q. *Who was Priest?*

A. *Abimelech* the sonne of *Ahitub*.

Q. *Who succeeded Saul in the kingdome?*

A. *David*.

Q. *What principall things are to be confirmed of him?*

A. His calling, and his acts.

CHAP. 16.

Question.

How many things must we consider in his caling?

A. Three: 1. who called him? God: 2. by whom was he called? By *Samuel*. 3. from whence was he called? From keeping his fathers sheep.

Q. *How are the acts of David divided?*

A. Into his acts in *Saul's* time, and his acts after *Saul's* death.

Q. *What were his acts in Sauls time?*

A. He slew a Lyon and a Beare: he mitigated *Saul's* fury with his harpe: he slew *Goliath*, chapter 17. he slew 200. *Philistines* for 500. fore-skynnes, for which he was madde the Kings son in law: he was preferred before *Saul* of the *Virgins*: hee was persecuted by *Saul*, 18. chap. He fled to *Nob* and did eat the new-bread: 21. chap. He fled to *Gath*, and there he did counterfeit himselfe mad, 21. chap. he cut off the lap of *Saul's* garment: he tooke away the speare, and a pot of water that stood at *Saul's* head, chapter 26. he destroyed the *Amalekites*, chap. 30.

CHAP. 12.

Question.

W. *What must we consider of David after Sauls death?*

A. His acts when he ruled in *Hebron* over *Judah* onely: and his acts when he reigned over all *Israel*.

CHAP. 1.

Question.

W. *What were his acts when he ruled over *Judah*?*

A. Hee slew the man that said hee had flaine *Saul*: he waged war seuen yeeres with *Ishbosheth*, chap. 2. and in the end preualied.

Q. *Who was Captaine over Ishbosheths army?*

A. *Abner*.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was flaine cowardly by *Joab*, because he slew *Asael* his brother, chap. 3.

Q. *What did David after the death of Abner?*

A. He lamented for him.

CHAP. 4.

Question.

W. *What fell to Ishbosheth after the death of Abner?*

A. *Baanah* and *Rechab*, two of his Captaines, slew him as he slept on his bed, and cut off his head, and brought it to *David* in *Hebron*.

Q. *Who then reigned over Israel?*

A. *David*, chap. 5.

Q. *How many things must we observe in his government, being King of Israel?*

A. Two things: wherein he behaved himselfe well, 2. wherein he behaved himselfe ill.

CHAP. 6,7,8,9,10.

Question.

W. *Herein did he behave himselfe well?*

A. He fought the Lords battels: he slew *Baanah* and *Rechab*: he ouercame the *Philistines* twice: he tooke the fort of *Sion*: he restored the *Arke*, he prepared for the building of the temple: he ouerthrew the *Philistines*, the *Aramites*, and all his enemies, chap. 8.

Q. *Who was captaine of his host?*

A. *Joab* the sonne of *Zeruad*.

CHAP. 11,12,13.

Question.

W. *What were David's evill deeds?*

A. He brought the *Arke* in a new cart, when it should have been borne on the Levites shoulders: he committed adultery with *Bashsheba*, and caused *Uria* her husband to be flaine; and after he married her: and caused the people to be numbered, chap. 24.2.

Q. *How was he plagued for carrying the *Arke* in a cart?*

A. The Oxen stumbled, the *Arke* shooke, *Uria* put vp his hand, and was striken dead.

C H A P . 13, 15, 17.

Q u e s t i o n .

Q How for his adulterie, and adulterous marriage ?
A The childe conceined in adulterie, died : Amnon defiled Tamar : Absalon slew Amnon, and lay with his fathers concubines : lastly, Sheba rebelled, chap. 2.

Q What became of Absalon ?
A He was hanged on an Oak by the haire of his head, and flaine by Joab, chap. 18.

Q How did the Lord plague him for numbering the people ?

A God sent a plague for three daies, whereof died seuenie thousand men, chap. 24.

Q How was the plague craeft ?
A David repenting and praying, God bade the Angel hold his hand.

Q What did David thinke ?
A He builded an Altar, and offered sacrifice vnto the Lord, chap. 24.

Q What Prophets were in Davids time ?
A Nathan and Gad.

Q Who were high Priests ?

A Abiathar and Zadok.

Q Who was Scribe ?

A Shush.

Q Who was Rebdar ?

A Ishbaphat.

Q Who was over the Tribute ?

A Adoram.

Q Who was Captain over the Cherubites and Pelites ?

A Beniah.

Q How long reigned David over Israel ?

A Seven yecres in Hebron, thirtie three yecres over all Israel : in all fortie yecres.

K I N G S .

Q u e s t i o n .

What call you the next books to Samuel ?
A Kings.

Q How many books of Kings are there ?

A Two.

Q How many things are principally to be considered in these two books ?

A Two : the Rest of the Kingdome of Israel before the diuision, and after the diuision ?

Q How many Kings were there before the kingdome was diuised ?

A Three : Saul, David, and Solomon.

Q How many of these are mentioned in the first book ?

A Two : David and Solomon.

Q What is recorded of David in this book ?

A He caused his sonne Solomon to be anointed King : and the charge that hee gave him at his death.

C H A P . 1, 5, 7.

Q u e s t i o n .

What notable things are recorded of Salomon ?
A He flew Adorish, Joab, and Shemei.

He prayed for wisedome, and obtained it.

He prepared for the building of the Temple.

He builded the Temple in seuen yecres. He received the Queene of Sheba very honorably, 1. King. 10.

Q VVhat were his sinnes ?

A Idolatrie and adulterie, 1. King. 11.

Q How was he punished ?

A The Lord stirred vp enemies against him : Hadad, Rezin, and Ieroboam, chap. 11.

Q How long reigned Salomon ?

A Forty yecres, 1. King. 11.

Q VVhat succeeded him ?

A Ieroboam, chap. 12.

Q VVhat became of the Kingdome after the death of Salomon ?

A It was diuised.

Q VVhy ?

A Because of Salomons sinnes.

Q VVhat call you the two Kingdomes ?

A Israel and Iudah.

Q How many tribes were in the Kingdome of Iudah ?

A Two, Iudah and Beniamin.

Q How many were in the Kingdome of Israel ?

A Ten : Reuben, Simeon, Issachar, Zebulon, Dan, Gad, Asher, Neaphali, Ephraim, and Manasse.

Q How many Kings reigned over the Kingdome of Iudah ?

A Twentie : Rehoboam, Abiam, Asa, Iehoshaphat, Iehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah, Joah, Amsias, Azariah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasse, Amon, Iosiah, Iehoahaz, Iehoiakim, Iehoiachin, Zedekiah.

Q How many things must one consider in the history of every one of these Kings ?

A Two : their acts of Peace, and their acts of warre.

Q How many things must we consider in their acts of peace ?

A Two : what they did for religion : and what for the common-wealth.

Q VVho was the first King of Iudah after the diuision ?

A Rehoboam, 1. King. 12. 1.

Q VVhat is set downe of him for the seruice of God ?

A He did euill in the sight of the Lord : hee suffered the people to commit idolatrie, and to live abominably.

Q VVhat did he for the Common-wealth ?

A He built many cities : he harboured the Lords Priests and Levites, whom Ieroboam cast forth from ministering to the Lord.

Q VVhat were the acts of warre ?

A He fought to recover the Kingdome, but the Lord forbad him by Shemaias the Prophet.

Q How was he plagued ?

A Shishak King of Egypt came vp against him, and spoiled him of his riches : and the Citie and the Temple of their treasure.

Q How long reigned he ?

A Eighteene yecres.

Q VVho was high Priest in his time ?

A Zadok.

Q VVho succeeded him ?

A Abiam, chap. 12.

Q VVhat is mentioned of him ?

A He committed wickednesse in the sight of the Lord.

Q How long reigned he ?

A Three yecres.

2. Kings.

2 KINGS 1.

Question.

What were his acts of warre ?

A. He put *Ieroboam* to flight ; and slew

of Israel five hundred thousand chosen men.

Q. What Prophets were in his time ?

A. *Iddo*.

Q. Who was high Priest ?

A. *Ahimear*.

Q. Who succeeded Abiath ?

A. *Ajia* his sonne.

Q. What were his acts of warre ?

A. He fought with *Zerah*, King of Ethiopia ; and with *Baasha*, King of Israel.

Q. What were his acts of peace ?

A. He built strong cities in Iudah : Hee put the Sodomitess out of the land : Hee suppressed the stewes : Hee put his mother *Maachah* from her regencie.

Q. How was he affected in Religion ?

A. In the beginning of his reigne, he did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord.

Hee destroyed their idols, their altars, and their high places.

In the end hee fell from God.

Q. How prouesse you that ?

A. He made a covenant with *Benhadad*.

Hee imprisoned *Azariah*, the Lords Prophet. In his sicknes hee fought not the Lord, but

Physicians.

Q. How was he punished ?

A. He died of the gout, after he had reigned one and fortie yeeres, 1.Kings 15.3.

Q. What Prophets were in his time ?

A. *Azariah*, *Iehu*, and *Hannan*.

Q. Who were high Priests ?

A. *Ahimear*, and *Azariah*.

Q. Who succeeded Asa ?

A. *Iehoshaphat*, 1.King.5.

Q. What is set downe of him ?

A. He did that which was good in the sight of the Lord : he received comfort after the invasion of his enemies, of *Oziel*.

Q. What did he for Religion ?

A. He abolished idolatrie, and caused the people to be taught, eod.

Q. What did he for the Common-wealth ?

A. He builded cities, and placed garrisons in them.

Q. What were his acts of warre.

A. He ouercame the Moabitess, the Ammonites, and the inhabitants of Mount Seir.

Q. What are his sinnes ?

A. He made affinitie with *Ahab*, chap.18. Hee went with him to warre against Ramoth Gilead, chap.2.2.

Hee ioyed himselfe with *Abariah* to make shippes to goe to Tarshith, eod.

Q. What has befallen to him for these things ?

A. The Lord sent *Iehu* the Prophet to reprove him ; and his shippes were broken, so that he could not goe to Tarshith.

Q. What Prophets were in his time ?

A. *Iehu*, *Azariah*, and *Ezechiele*.

Q. What high Priest ?

A. *Ahimear* and *Azariah*.

Q. How long reigned he ?

A. Twenty years.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. *Ieboram*, 1.Kings 12.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord : he married *Ahab*s daughter, 2.King.8. he committed idolatrie, eod, hee slew seuen of his brethren.

Q. What became of him ?

A. He died of an incurable disease, after he had reigned eight years.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. *Abariah*.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. What became of him ?

A. He was wounded at Ramoth Gilead, having reigned one yeere, and hee with two and fortie of his brethren were slaine by *Iehu*, 2.Chr.2.2.

Q. Who was high Priest ?

A. *Iehoatadab*.

Q. Who were Prophets ?

A. *Elijah*, who was taken vp into heaven.

Q. Who succeeded *Ahaziah* ?

A. *Athaliah* his mother, 2.King.11.

Q. What is recorded of her ?

A. Shee put to death all the Kings seed, except

Iosias the sonne of *Abariah*.

Q. How escaped he ?

A. *Iehoelsah*, the daughter to King *Ieruham*, and

sister to *Abariah*, hid him five yeeres.

Q. What became of *Athaliah* ?

A. Shee was slaine at the commandement of *Iehoatadab*, having reigned seven yeeres, 2.King.11.

Q. Who succeeded her ?

A. *Iosias*.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He did that which was good in the sight of the Lord all the time that *Iehoatadab* taught him.

Q. What were his good deedes ?

A. He made prouision for the repaire of the

Temple, 2.King.12.

Q. What became of him ?

A. He committed idolatrie, hee slew *Zacharias* the priest, hee tooke on him the honour of God, 2.King.12.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Hee was slaine by his seruants, having reigned fortie yeeres, eod.

Q. What Prophets were in his time ?

A. *Iehoatadab* and *Zacharias*.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. *Amariah*.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He did that which was good in the sight of the Lord, 2.King.14.

Q. What were his good acts ?

A. He put them to death which slew his father, and he ouercame the Edomites, eod.

Q. Did he continue in the seruice of God ?

A. No : he fell to idolatrie, 2.Chr.2.5.

Q. How was he plagued ?

A. He was overcome by *Iosias* King of Israel, because hee was not warned by the parable of the Thistle. The Citie was taken, and the Temple spoiled, and hee was slaine by his seruants, having reigned 29.yeeres, eod.

Q. Who was high Priest in his time ?

A. *Azariah*.

Q. Who succeeded *Amariah* ?

A. *Yezrah*, alias *Azariah*, 2.Ki.15. 2.Chr.2.6.

Q. What has is recorded of him ?

A. He did that which was good in the sight of the Lord, all the dayes of *Zachariah*; and the Lord prospered him: he loved tillling.

Q. Did he continue still in the service of God?

A. No: he tooke on him the Priests office.

Q. How was he plagued?

A. He was smitten with a leprosie, and continued a Lepre unto his death.

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. *Isaiah*, *Jerome*, and *Obadiah*.

Q. Who were high Priests?

A. *Zachariah* and *Azariah*.

Q. How long reigned he?

A. Fifteene yeres.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. *Iobam*, 2. King. 15.

Q. What was recorded of him?

A. He did vprightly in the sight of the Lord: he built the gate of the Temple called Beautiful, he overcame the Ammonites, 2. Chro. 2. 7.

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. *Iisaiah*, *Nahum*, and *Michah*.

Q. Who were high Priests?

A. *Ahitub* and *Zadok*.

Q. How long reigned he?

A. Sixteene yeres.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. *Achaz*, 2. King. 15.

Q. What was recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord, hee drew his sonnes through the fire: he was besieged by *Rexin* King of Aram, and *Pekah* King of Israels: hee refuted the counsell of *Iisaiah*: hee forsooke God: he destroyed the ornaments of the Temple.

Q. Who was high Priest?

A. *Priah*.

Q. How long reigned he?

A. Sixteene yeres.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. *Hezekiah*, 2. King. 16.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did vprightly in the sight of the Lord.

Q. How are his acts divided?

A. Into his good and bad acts.

CHAP. 18.19.

Question.

What were his good acts?

A. He repaired the Temple, and reformed Religion which his father had overthrown: hee restored the Ministrie, and celebrated the Pasche: hee brake in pieces the brazen Serpent which *Moies* had made.

Q. What warres had he?

A. With *Sanherib*; and hearing the reuiling word of *Rabshakeh*, hee humbled himselfe before the Lord: and the Angell of the Lord destroyed in the Campe of *Ahuram*, an hundred fourscore and five thousand.

Q. How did the Lord try him after all this prosperity?

A. He was sicke, and the Lord sent *Iisaiah* unto him, to bid him set his house in order, for he shuld die, cap. 20. lib. 2.

Q. What is *Hezekiah*?

A. He prayed to the Lord, and he restored him to health againe, and added sixtene yeres to his dayes, eod.

Q. What signe did God give him that hee should recover?

A. The Sunne went backe tenne degrees, on *Ahas* his Sun-diall.

Q. What was his name?

A. He shewed the treasure of the Temple to the Babylonian Embassadours: in stead of thankfullnesse, he gloried in his wealth, eod.

Q. What did the Lord then?

A. Hee sent *Iisaiah* the Prophet to reprooue him, c. 20. l. 2.

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. *Iisaiah*, *Jeremiah*, and *Hulda*.

Q. Who was high Priest?

A. *Azariah*.

Q. How long reigned Hezekiah?

A. Twenty nine yeres.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. *Manasseh*.

2. KING. CHAP. 21.

Question.

What is recorded of him?

A. Hee restored idolatrie: he made his sonnes passe thorow the fire he cut *Iisaiah* asunder with a wondren law.

Q. How was he punished?

A. He was carried captive into Babylon.

Q. What did he there?

A. He prayed unto the Lord, and he heard him, and restored his kingdome unto him againe, 2. Chro. 33.

Q. What did he then?

A. He tooke away the strange gods, and reformed Religion, eod.

Q. How long reigned he?

A. Fifteene yeres.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. *Aman*, c. 21. l. 2.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. What became of him?

A. He was slaine by his seruants, having reigned two yeres, 2. Chro. 33.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. *Iosah*.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did vprightly in the sight of the Lord, King. 22.

Q. What were his acts?

A. After *Hilkiah* the Priest found the booke of the Law, and read it in the eares of all the people, he destroyed idolatrie, and repaired the Temple: he kept a great Pascheouer, 2. King. 22. 23.

Q. What became of him?

A. He was slaine with an arrow at Megiddo, having reigned one and thirtie yeres, eod.

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. *Jeremiah*, *Zephaniah*, and *Hulda* a Prophetesse.

Q. Who was high Priest?

A. *Hilkiah*.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. *Iehoahaz* his sonne, c. 23. l. 2.

Q. How long reigned he?

A. Two yeres.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. How was he plagued?

A. *Pharaoh*

Q. *Pharaoh Necob* King of Egypt came up against him, and put him in bonds, and put the land to tribute of an hundred talents of silver, and a talent of gold. And *Eliakim* the brother of *Ibriakim* reigned in his stead, and changed his name to *Ibriakim*. c.23.1.2.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord, &c.

Q. *What were his acts?*

A. He payed tribute to *Pharaoh*, c.23.1.2. He impreisoned *Jeremiah*: he cut the Prophet *Habacuk* in pieces, and burnt *Baruchs* prophecies, Jer.3.6.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was carried captive by *Nebuchadnezzar*, having reigned eleven yeeres.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. *Ibriakim* his sonne, c.24.1.1.

C H A P. 24.

Question.

What is recorded of him?

A. He delivered himselfe into the hands of *Nebuchadnezzar* by the counsell of *Jeremie*, in which captiuitie were *Ezekiel*, *Daniel*, and the three children.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Three moneths.

Q. *Who suc. ceeded him?*

A. *Mattanah* his uncle, whom the King of Babylon called *Zedekiah*.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord, for which he and the kingdome of Iudah were carried into captiuitie by *Nebuchadnezzar* King of Babylon.

Q. *How long had he reigned before he was carried captive?*

A. Eleven yeeres.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. *Baruch*, *Ezekiel*, and *Jeremiah*.

C H A P. 25.

Question.

What did they to *Zedekiah* when they had taken him?

A. They flew his sonne before his eyes, then they put out his eyes, and bound him in chaines, and carried him to Babylon.

Q. *Who was high Priest in his time?*

A. *Seraiah*.

Q. *What Prophets?*

A. *Baruch* and *Ezekiel*.

Q. *Rehearse the chiefe Prophets that prophesied in these Kings times.*

A. *Iddo*, *Shemaiah*, *Iohn*, *Zachariah*, *Elijah*, *Joel*, *Naiah*, *Nahum*, *Michah*, *Zephaniah*, *Jeremiah*, *Hul-dah*, *Vziyah*, *Baruch*, *Ezekiel*.

Q. *Rehearse the Priests.*

A. *Ahiah*, *Azariah*, *Iehoiahdah*, *Zachariah*, *Amaziah*, *Ahitub*, *Zadok*, *Shallum*, *Hilkiah*, and *Se-raiah*.

Q. *Which was the chiefe citie of Israel?*

A. *Samaria*.

Q. *Which was the chiefe citie of Iudah?*

A. *Jerusalem*.

Q. *Rehearse the Kings of Israel.*

A. *Ieroboam*, *Nadab*, *Baathah*, *Elah*, *Zimri*, *Omri*, *Ahab*, *Abaziah*, *Iehoram*, *Iehu*, *Iehoahaz*, *footh*, *Ieroboam*, *Zachariah*, *Shallum*, *Menahem*, *Pekah*, *Yahaz*, *Pekah*, *Holles*.

Q. *How many Kings reigned over Israel?*

A. Nineteene, and none of them good, 1.Kings

12.

Q. *What is recorded of Ieroboam?*

A. The Prophet *Abiath* rent his garment in twelve peeces, and gave him ten. He foretold him that he should be King over Israel. He made two golden Calves for the Israelites to worship, setting one of them in Dan, and the other in Bethel: for which he being reproved by the Prophet, stretched out his hand to lay hold on him, and it withered, so that he could not pull it to him againe, vntill the Prophet prayed for him. He caused his wife to disfigure her selfe, and to goe to the Prophet, 1.King.15.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Twenty two yeeres.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. *Abiath*, *Iddo*, and *Shemaiah*.

Q. *Who succeeded Ieroboam?*

A. *Nadab*, 1.King.14.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was slaine by *Baasha* at Gibbethon, having reigned two yeeres, 1.King.14.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. *Baasha*, 1.King.15.

Q. *What did he?*

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *What were his acts?*

A. He fought with *Ajas*, and built Ramah.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He dyed having reigned 24. yeeres.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. *Elah* his sonne, 1.King.16.

Q. *What did he?*

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was slaine by *Zimri* in Tirzah, being drunkene, having reigned two yeeres.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. *Zimri*, 1.16.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He slew all the house of *Baasha*.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He burns Tirzah, and himselfe in the middest of it, being besieged by *Omri*, having reigned seven daies.

Q. *What became of the kingdom then?*

A. Half the people followed *Tirzai* to make him King, and the other halfe followed *Omri* to make him.

Q. *How was this contention ended?*

A. *Tirzai* was slaine, and *Omri* reigned.

Q. *What is recorded of Omri?*

A. He built Samaria, and died, having reigned twelve yeeres.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. *Ahab* his sonne, 1.King.16.2.8.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He worshipped *Baal*, and built him a temple. 19. he killed the Prophets of the Lord: he ouercame the Ammonites: he slew *Naboth* for his vineyard, and prisoned *Michaiah*, 1.King.21.3.1.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was slaine at Ramoth-Gilead, having reigned twenty two yeeres, &c.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. *Elijah*, *Michaiah*, and *Obadiah* &

Q. *What*

Q. What is recorded of Elijah ?

A. He foretold the famine : he was fed of Ravens : he restored his Hostess sonne to life : he flew Balaam prophete, 1. chap. 18.

A. He fled from Israbel, and was nourished by the Angell of the Lord, chap. 19.

A. He reproved Ahab for slaying Naboth.

A. He reproved Ahab for sending to aske counsell of Baalzebul, cap. 1. lib. 2.

A. He prayed to the Lord, and fire came downe from heaven, and consumed an hundred men.

A. He diuided the waters of Jordan with his cleake, chap. 2. lib. 2, and afterwards he was take vp into heauen.

Q. When Elijah was taken vp into heauen, who was Prophete in his roome ?

A. Elisha.

Q. What things are recorded of him ?

A. He diuided the waters of Jordan with the cloake of Ehab, 2. King. 2.

A. He healed the venomous and bitter waters, &c. dem.

A. As he was going to Bethel, little children mocked him, and he cursed them, and two Beares came out of the forrest and devoured them, even two and fortie of them, cap. 2.

A. He gaue water to three Kings hoafts, chap. 3.

A. He increased the oyle of the widow.

A. He raised the Shunamite sonne to life, chap. 4.

A. He healed Naaman of his leprosie, chap. 5.

A. He maketh iron to swim, chap. 6.

A. He discloseth the King of Arams counsell to the King of Israel.

A. He prophesieþ plentie to Samaria.

A. He prophesieþ the deaþ of seven yeres to the Shunamite.

A. And lastly, hee prophesieþ to Hazael that hee shalde be king in Syria.

Q. Who succeeded Ahab ?

A. Ahabiah, 1. King. 22. 4. o.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord, and reigned two yeres, 1. King. 2. a.

Q. How was he plagued ?

A. Moab rebelled, and hee fell through the Lattife window of his upper chamber, and fell sick, 2. King. 1.

Q. What diel he then ?

A. He sent to aske counsell of Baalzebul, whether he shalde die or no & cod.

Q. What did the Lord then ?

A. He sent Elijah to him, saying, Because hee had sent to Baalzebul, hee shalde not come from the bed whereon he was, but shal die the death.

Q. What became of him ?

A. He dyed, and haueing no sonne, Iehoram reigned in his stead, which Iehoram was sonne to Ahab, cod.

Q. What things are recorded of him ?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord, hee fought with the Moabites : he fought against Hazael King of Aram at Ramoth Gillead, and was wounded. And lastly, he was slaine by Iehu after he had reigned twelve yeres, cap. 9. lib. 2.

Q. What Prophets were in his time ?

A. Elishah, and Micaiah ?

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Iehu.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He flew Iehoram and Ahabiah, he caused

Israbel to be cast out of a window, cap. 9. lib. 2.

He flew leuenty of Ahab's sonnes, and two and fortie of Ahabiah's brethren, chap. 1. o. lib. 2.

He flew Balaam priests, and destroyed Baal and his house, and turned it into a iakes, haueing reigned eight and twenty yeres, chap. 10. lib. 2. i.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Iehoshaphat, chap. 10. lib. 3.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. How was he plagued ?

A. The Lord deliuered him into the hands of the Syrians, 2. King. 13.

Q. Did he continue so ?

A. No : hee prayed vnto the Lord, and he deliuered him, cod.

Q. Did he take any warning by his trouble ?

A. No : hee turned to his former wickednesse.

Q. What became of him then ?

A. He died haueing reigned leuenteene yeres.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Iosah his sonne, 2. King. 13. o.

Q. What things are recorded of him ?

A. He ouercame Benhadad, the son of Hazael three times : he tooke Amariah King of Iudah : he brake downe the walles of Ierusalem, and spoyled the Temple, 2. King. 14.

Q. What became of him ?

A. He died, haueing reigned sixteene yeres.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Ieroboam his sonne, cod.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. What were his acts ?

A. He restored the coafts of Israel, cod.

Q. What became of him ?

A. He dyed, haueing reigned one and fortie yeres, 2. ver. 1.

Q. Who were Prophets in his time ?

A. Hosah, Amos, and Ionah.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Zachariah, 2. King. 14.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. What became of him ?

A. Shallum slue him after he had reigned six moneths, chap. 15, and reigned in his stead.

Q. What became of Shallum ?

A. Menahem slue him after he had reigned one moneth, chap. 15. 13, and reigned in his stead.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. How was he plagued ?

A. The King of Alhur came vp against him, and Menahem gaue him a thousand talents of siluer to depart from him.

Q. How long reigned he ?

A. Ten yeres.

Q. What became of him ?

A. He died.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Pekah his sonne, cap. 15. lib. 2.

Q. What is recorded of him ?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. How long reigned he ?

A. Two yeres.

Q. What became of him ?

A. Pekah slue him, and reigned in his stead.

Q. What is recorded of Pekah ?

A. He

CHRONICLES.

27

Q. He did smill in the sight of the Lord.
A. How was he plagued?
A. Tiglath-Pileser came against him, and carried many away captive, cap. 15. No. 2.
Q. What became of Pekah?
A. He was slain by Hoshea, having reigned twenty years.
Q. Who succeeded him?
A. Hoshea, cap. 15. 30.
Q. What is recorded of him?
A. He gave licence to the Jews to go to Jerusalem three times a year: he and the kingdom of Israel were carried captive by Salmanazar King of Asur, cap. 17. 2.
Q. What Prophets were in his time?
A. Ahiah, Iehu, Elijah, Michaiah, Elijah, Obadiah, Hoshea, Amos, Jonas, Isiel.
Q. Rehearse the chiefe Kings of Babel, which oppressed Israel and Judah.
A. Bredach Baladan, who honoured Herzchiah; Nebuchadnezzar: he ouercame the Affyrians: he became Judah captive. He was proud, and became as a beast: afterward he was restored to his kingdom. Nebuchadnezzar the leffe, who beautified the Temple, Esilmerodack, Balshazar, to whom the hand-writing appeared.
Q. Which was the chiefe City of the Babylonians?
A. Babylon.
Q. Who were the Kings of Syria, that vexed Israel?
A. Benhadad, Rezin, and Hazael.
Q. Which is the chiefe City of Syria?
A. Damascus.
Q. Which are the Kings of Affyria, which troubled Gods people?
A. Pul, Tiglath-Pileser, Salmanazar, Senachrib, and Iherdon.
Q. Which is the chiefe City of Affyria?
A. Ninive.

Q. What is set downe of Saul?

A. First, his ancestors of whom he came, chap. 9. 3. and therefore is the tribe of Benjamin specially set downe.

2. His children and off spring, chap. 9. 3. 3.

3. His destruction, chap. 1. 1.

Q. In the establishing of it under David, what is set downe?

A. First, how through many troubles he came to it.

Secondly, how he governed for Religion, and for the commonwealth, both in peace and in wars.

Thirdly, his death, and therein his care for the kingdom after.

Q. What successors had David?

A. Kings, succeeding in order his sonnes Salomon, among whom Iehosiah the last by blood, ended the line of Salomon.

Then Captaines succeeding him by his sonne Nathan.

Q. When came it to encrease to the full?

A. It was in the glorie, only in the reigne of Salomon: and yet in him were many blemishes.

Q. When did this Kingdome decay?

A. It began to decay in Rehoboams time, and so continued in the times of all the Kings succeeding, until for the wickednesse of the people they were carried into captiuitie.

Q. In whose dayes was the Kingdome of Israel carried into captiuitie?

A. In the dayes of Hosueah, King of Israel.

Q. By whom were they vanquished and carried away?

A. By Salmanazar, King of Affyria.

Q. In whose dayes was the Kingdome of Judah carried into captiuitie?

A. In the dayes of Zedekiah.

Q. By whom?

A. By Nebuchadnezzar, King of the Chaldees, who destroyed the people, spared neither young nor old, man nor women. He tooke all the vessels and treasures of Gods house, hee burnt the house of God, and destroyed the whole City, and carried the remainder of the people to Babylon.

Q. Why were they thus used?

A. First, because they followed the abomination of the heathen.

Secondly, polluted the house of God.

Thirdly, mocked the messengers of God; despised his words; and misused his Prophets.

Q. This book principally containing some times and ages of the world: tell me; How many Ages are there of the world?

A. Eight, by the account of some.

First, from Adam to Noah.

Secondly, from Noah to Abraham.

Thirdly, from Abrahams departing from Ur in Caldeynto the departing of Israel from Egypt.

Fourthly, from the departing of Israel out of Egypt, vnto the first building of the Temple.

Fifthly, from the first building of the Temple, vnto the Captiuitie of Babylon.

Sixtly, from the Captiuitie of Babylon to the redifying of Ierusalem.

Seventhly, from the redifying of Ierusalem vnto the comming of Christ.

Eighthly, from the comming of Christ to the Judgement.

Q. What notable things have been, and shall be in these Ages?

A. The

CHRONICLES.

Question.

W hat call you this booke?
A. Chronicles, or booke of dayes.
Q. What do these two booke of Chronicles principally concerne?
A. The Kingdome of Israel.
Q. How are they diuided?
A. They are diuided into three parts.
1. The beginning of the Kingdome.
2. The increase of it.
3. The ruine and decay of it.
Q. In the beginning of this kingdome, how many things doe you obserue in this booke?
A. First, the people and kindreds from whence they sprang.
2. The establisshing of it.
A. How are the people set downe, of whom it came?
A. First, an vniuersall genealogie, from Adam to Iacob, in the first chapter.
2. A particular description of Iacobs sonnes, by their severall tribes, in the fixe next chapters.
Q. Under whom was this kingdome establisched?
A. First, under Saul.
2. Under David.

A. The Creation of the World, the Floud, the Circumcision, the anointing of Kings, the transmigration of Babylon: the incarnation of Christ: the opening of Heaven by the preaching of the Gospele, and the resurrection of bodies to judgement.

Q. How many of these Ages are in this booke ?
A. Sixe: from the first Creation, to the recydying of Ierusalem.

Q. Rehearse the Father of the first Age.
A. Adam, Seth, Enos, Kenan, &c. as in Gen. which age containeth 1656. yeres.

Q. Rehearse the Patriarches of the second Age.
A. Shem, Araphad, Shaloh, Eber, Peleg, Ken, as in Genes. which age containeth 363. yeres, and ten dayes.

The third Age containeth 430. yeres.
The fourth Age containeth 80. yeres.
The fifth Age containeth 419. yeres.
The sixt Age containeth 143. yeres.
The seventh Age containeth 483. yeres.

Q. How many of the last Age are already expi-
ried.

A. One thousand five hundred twentie seven
yeres.

Q. Who was Abrahams sonne according to pro-
phecie ?

A. Iacob.

Q. Who is Iacob ?

A. Iacob.

Q. Which of Iacobs twelue sonnes had the
kingdome ?

A. Iudah, and of him came Christ.

Q. Who had the Priesthood ?

A. Levi.

Q. What government had the first ?

A. Captaines, Moses and Iosua.

Q. What government had they then ?

A. Judges, as before in that booke.

A. Rehearse the genealogie from Iudah to Da-
uid.

A. Phares, Esrom, Atam, Aminadab, Naasson,
Salomon, Boos, Obed, Jesse, and David.

Q. Who succeeded David ?

A. Salomon.

Q. Who succeeded Salomon ?

A. Rehoboam.

Q. Rehearse the Priests from Aaron to Ahitub.
A. Elazar, Phineas, Abiushua, Bucci, Vzzi, Ze-
raiah, Meraiyah, Amaziah, Ahitub.

Q. Why Iehosaphat called King of Israel ?

A. Because God was called the God of Israel,
by reason of Iacob to whom he promised, Therefore Israel is sometimes taken for Iudah, because
Iudah was the chiefe people.

Q. Rehearse the Fathers to Christ.

A. Peruse the third chapter of Luke.

W H Y is this booke called Ezra ?

A. It is so called of the name of him that
writ it, by that trop of Rhetorike called Meto-
nymie, as when the Author and Writer is put for
the writing.

Q. What is the substance of this booke ?

A. The estate of the children of Israel from

the first yere of Cyrus, to the nineteenth yere of
Darius Longimanus.

Q. How is this booke divided ?

A. Into two parts: the first containeth the re-
turne of the children of Israel from the captiuitie
of Babylon, in the first and second chapter.

The second, the establisshing of them in their
owne land, in the rest of the booke.

A. What time did they returne ?
The first yere of Cyrus, which met with
the seuentieth yere of their captiuitie, as Ieremie
had prophesied.

Q. Who were the causes of their returne ?

A. The first and principall cause was the Holy
Ghost moving the heart of Cyrus to give them li-
berty to returne.

The second and inframentall cause was Cyrus
the King of Persia.

Q. What did Cyrus for them ?

A. Of captives he made them free, and beeing
poore furnished them for their voyage.

Q. How was this declared ?

A. First, by proclamation, then by writing.

Q. Israel was carried into captiuitie by Salmana-
bar King of Assiria, 1. King. 17.6. and Iuda was car-
ried into captiuitie by Nebuchadnezzar King of Ba-
bel, 2. King. 2.1.1. how then could Cyrus King of
Persia send them home ?

A. Berodach Baladan King of Babel overthrew
Esarhaddon King of Assiria, the grandchild of Salma-
nar, and ioyned the Assirians to the Monarchie
of the Chaldeans, and so had vnder him the capti-
ued Israelites seuenty yeres after Nebuchadnezzar
King of Babel had carried Iudah into captiuitie.
Cyrus King of Persia, with his uncle Darius
King of the Medes, suddenly slew Balthazar King of
Babel, Dan. 5, and so had autorite to fet them
free, and to send them home to Ierusalem.

Q. To what end did he send them home ?

A. To build the house of God, who had giuen
him so large an Empire.

Q. How were these poore mens furnished for so
great a worke ?

A. The King gave them vessels and plate of
gold & siluer, which Nebuchadnezzar had brought
from thence.

H OW many were they which then returned ?
A. Two and forty thousand three hundred
threescore, and of seruants, 17.3.7.

Q. Under whose government did they returne ?

A. Under Zorobabel the Captain, and Iosua
the Priest.

Q. They being thus returned, which is the first
part of this booke, how were they stablished ?

A. Ezra, in setting downe the second part of
this booke, theweth first, how they were establis-
hed for Religion in the 3.4.5, and 6. chapters.

Secondly, their Common-wealth, in the 7.8.9.
and 10. chapters.

Q. In the establisshing of Religion, how many thing
are to be considered ?

A. Four: 1. the beginning of the worke: 2. the
hindrances

hindrances of the worke: 3. the remouing of those hindrances: 4. the performance and finishing of the worke.

C H A P. 3. to 5.

Question.

For the beginning of the worke, what doth Ezra set downe?

A. Two things: 1. the preparation, and the laying of the foundation.

Q. Who prepared it?

A. All the people came to Ierusalem as one man.

Q. What did they?

A. First, they began with the exercises of Religion, namely, offering of sacrifice, and observing the feast of Tabernacles.

Secondly, they gathered money, workemen, and master for the worke.

Q. Who set forward the worke for laying the foundation?

A. Prince, Priests, and people.

Q. When the builders laid the foundation, what did the people?

A. They sung a Psalme of praise to God, yet many mourned, doubting the glory of this house would not be like the first.

Q. Was this so excellent a worke hindred?

A. Yea, the better worke, the more hindrance.

Q. By whom?

A. By the enemis of Iudah and Benjamin.

Q. What did they?

A. First, craftily they pretend to worke with them. Secondly, not being admitted, they terrifie and trouble the builders. Thirdly, they accusing them by letters to the King, they procure a prolation, and cause them to cease from building.

C H A P. 5.

Question.

How were these letters and hindrances remoued, and they set to the worke againe?

A. First, the Lord stirred them up by his Prophets, Haggi and Zachariah. Secondly, by humble letters to the King, and finding the order of Cyrus, they obtaine a decree for the furtherance of their worke.

C H A P. 6. to 8.

Question.

VFor how many points doth this decree consist?

A. Upon three.

1. A restraint that none should hinder the work.

2. A commandement to furnish them with all things necessary for the building and sacrifice.

3. An order that whosoeuer should hinder it, his house should be pulled down and made a dung hill: of the wood of ita gallows should bee set vp, and he hanged thereon.

Q. Being thus stirred up by the Prophets, allowed and furnished by the King, did they returne to the work?

A. Yes: they builded it, finished, and kept the feast of dedication with great joy.

Q. Thus much for the establishing of the estate of Religion: now we are come to the establishing of the common wealth: how many things are we therefore to consider?

A. Three: first, who did it, chap. 7. Secondly, his journey to doe it, chap. 8. Thirdly, his acts how he did it, chapter 9, and 10.

Q. Who had most to doe in this worke?

A. The man is described by his name, his ancestors, his learning, his fauour, authoritie, and religion.

Q. What was his name?

A. Ezra.

Q. Of what kinred came he?

A. From Aaron the high Priest.

Q. What was his learning?

A. Hee was a Scribe prompt in the Law of God.

Q. What fauour had he?

A. He was in fauour with the King of Persia, chap. 7. 5. with the people of the Iewes, veri. 6. and with God, veri. 9.

Q. What authoritie had he?

A. By Patent from Artaxerxes the King of Persia, he had libertie with all the Iewes that would returne to Ierusalem, to carrie with him siluer, gold, and vessels: to place Judges that knew the Law of God, and to punish offenders by death, banishment, confiscation of goods, or imprisonment.

Q. What was his Religion?

A. According to the Law of God: and he gave himselfe to the exercise of the same.

C H A P. 8.

Question.

Now to come to the journey in the eighth Chapter, what is observed?

A. First, his company: secondly, the aide and strength he craued for conducting of them in the journey.

Q. What was observed of the company?

A. The people were forward and ready, but the Priests were careless and negligent, till by commandement they were brought forward.

Q. What power had they to conduct them?

A. Ezra was ashamed to aske aide of the King, and therefore he proclaimed a Fast, and did aske aide of God by prayer.

C H A P. 9. to 10.

Question.

Now he being come to his journeyes end to Ierusalem, what were his acts?

A. First, he delivred the treasure.

Secondly, they offered a sacrifice. Thirdly, hee delivred his commission to the Kings officers, to be executed for the good of the people, and the house of God.

Fourthly, in an assembly of the Rulers, complaints of disorders are delivred.

C H A P. 11.

Question.

How are the same redressed?

First, they prayed to God.

Secondly, they made a covenant to doe according to the Word of the Lord.

Thirdly, they put away their strange wifes, and offered sacrifices for their sinnes.

N E H E.

NEHEMIAH.

Question.

W^{hy} is this booke called Nehemiah?
A. Because he is a principall doct in the worke set downe in this booke.

Q. What is the substance of it?
A. The repaire of Ierusalem decayed.
Q. Into how many parts is it diuided?
A. Into two: the cause of the worke, and the worke.

Q. Who was the efficient cause?
A. God by the hand of Nehemiah.
Q. Who was this Nehemiah, and how is he described?

A. By kindred a Jew, by trade of life a Contricer, by Office, the Kings Butler, and by the place where he was, which was the Kings Court at Shushan, which was the chiefe citie of Persia, builded by Darius.

Q. How was he moved to this worke?
A. By hearing of the misery of the people and City of God.

Q. By whom?
A. By Hanani and other men of Iudah.
Q. What heard he of the miserie of the people?
A. That they were in great affliction and reproach.

Q. What of the citie of Ierusalem?
A. That the walles were broken downe, and the gates burnt with fire.

Q. How procured he meanes to helpe them?
A. Two waies: first to God, next to man.

Q. How to God?
A. First, he humbled himselfe by fasting, confessing their sinnes: next, he prayed for his gracious assistance.

Q. How prepared he meanes of man?
A. He made his sute to the King and Queene for leave to goe for letters of safe conduct, and for matter to helpe to repaire the gates and walles.

Q. What was the event of his sute?
A. God heard his prayer, inclined the King to grant his request, & so he went safe to Ierusalem.

Q. Concerning the second part, which is the worke of the repaire of Ierusalem, how is it diuided?

A. Into two parts: first, the repaire of the city walles, chap.3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The second, the repaire of the peoples manners in the residue of the booke.

Q. In the repaire of the walles, how many things are to be observed?
A. Three: first, the entrance into the worke.

Secondly, the hinderances of the worke.
Thirdly, the finishing of it.

Q. In the entrance into the worke, how many things are set downe?
A. Three: first, a view and survey is taken of the walles, chap.2, 1, 3.

Secondly, a consultation with the Rulers, v.27.
Thirdly, the appointing of the people what to doe, and where they shoulde build, chap.3.

Q. What were the hinderances of this building?
A. First, they were derided by enemies, chap.2, 19. Secondly, Sambatias, Tobias, and Gersom, conspired against them by battell to hinder the worke, chap.4. Thirdly, a ciuill dissencion amongst themselves, because the poore were oppressed by the great men, chapter 5. Fourthly,

false prophets were hired by fearing them to discourage them from the worke, chap.6, 10.

Q. How were these hinderances withstood?

A. The principall refuge he had, was prayer to God, who gave him courage to despise their skorne, wilisme to avoide their subtillies, strength to withstand their forces, and power to performe the worke, labouring with one hand, and holding their weapon with the other; and so the worke was finisched, chap.6, 15.

Q. How was the worke of repairing the wall ended?

A. First, there was a watch set to keepe the citie, chap.7.

Secondly, there was a solemn assembly to heare the Word, which Ezra read out of a pulpit of wood.

Thirdly, the feast of Tabernacles was kept with thanksgiving, and great ioy, chap.8.

Q. How was the Word read?

A. They read it distinctly, gave the stene, and caused them to understand the reading.

Q. Concerning the second part of the works, which was the repaire of the manners of the people, what is set downe of it?

A. Four things: first, they repented their former corruption of life.

Q. What shew you of their repentance?

A. They assembled with publike fasting, sick-cloth, and earth vpon them, chap.9.

Q. What were the exercises of their Fast?

A. They prayed four times a day, confessing their sins, and the words were read out of a pulpit four times.

Q. What was the second thing done for the repaire of their manners?

A. They made a covenant with God, writ it, and the Princes and Priests did seale to it.

Q. What did they promise in their covenant?

A. First, not to make strange marriages.

Secondly, to sacrifice the Sabbath.

Thirdly, to give allowance for the maintenace of the Priests and the sacrifices.

Q. What was the third thing that was done?

A. That Ierusalem should not lie waste, but be inhabited, for the better maintenace of the Citie, for the preservation of the house of God, and for the performance of the exercises of religion, chap.11.

Q. What was the fourth?

A. Nehemiah punished the polluters of the houise of God, the prophaners of the Sabbath, and them that married strange women, breaking the covenant, which they had made with God.

ESTER.

Question.

W^{hy} is this booke called Ester?
A. Because that a woman of that name is principally mentioned in it.

Q. What is the summe and substance of this booke?

A. A great danger whereto the Iewes were brought by the wicked, and mercifully delivered by the Lord.

Q. What is the end of it?

A. That we through patience and comfort of the

the Scripture might have beene.

Q. How is this book divided?

A. It may be diuided according to the estate, either of one particular person, that is, of *Ester* ; or of all the Iewes under the iurisdiction of *Ahasuerus*.

Q. How may it be diuided according to the estate of *Ester*?

A. Into two parts : first, the promoting of her from a meane damfell to be a Queen, wife to so great a Monarch.

Secondly, her acts after she was Queen.

Q. How may it be diuided according to the estate of the *Iewes*?

A. Into two parts : first, the afflictions and dangers wherinto they were brought: Secondly, their deliverance out of these dangers.

Q. In setting forth the dangers, what things are to be observed?

A. First, that God prepared a meane for their deliverance. Secondly, the partie that brought them into dangers, and what those dangers were.

Q. Who was the partie prepared by God to be the means of their deliverance?

A. *Ester*, a poore damfell exalted to bee a Queen.

Q. In this promotion of *Ester*, what is to be observed?

A. First, the occasions : Secondly, her marriage.

Q. What were the occasions?

A. First, the remouing of *Vashti*, the former Queen.

Secondly, the aduise of the Kings officers.

Thirdly, the graces of *Ester*.

Q. When was *Vashti* remoued?

A. At a great feast kept at *Shushan* in the third yere of the reigne of *Ahasuerus*.

Q. Who made it, and to whom was it made?

A. *Ahasuerus*, who reigned over one hundred seuen and twenty Provinces, made it : first, to all his Princes, Captaines, and Gouernours ; and afterward to the people of *Shunian*, and *Vashti* feasted the women likewise.

Q. What things are principally to be condemned in this feast?

A. Two : first, that he sought his owne glorie and maiestie.

Secondly, that he continued it so long, feasting every day for an hundred and seourecore daies.

Q. What is principally to be commended in it?

A. The holy Ghost notes there was no qualm, and that no man should be compelled to drinke more then was for his good.

Q. Why was *Vashti* remoued?

A. Because shee dis obeyed her husband, and disdained to come when he sent for her.

Q. By whom was she remoued?

A. By the seuen Princes of Persia, the chiefe of his Councell, who also decreed, that wifes should honour and obey their husbands.

Q. *Vashti* being thus remoued, what was the answere of the Kings officers?

A. That all the beauteous virgins in all his dominions should be brought into his Palace, and the that pleased the King, should be Queen, and amongst them was *Ester* then brought.

Q. What was *Ester*?

A. A poore young damfell, borne and bred a

capitaine, by kindred a Jew, fatherlesse, and motherlesse ; brought vp by *Mordetai* her kinsman.

Q. What were her graces wherefore she was preferred?

A. She was dutifull, beauteous, modest, and humble : and therefore found fauour in the eyes of all, and was beloved of the King above all.

Q. Did he keepe her as a concubine?

A. No, hee tooke her to wife, and made her Queen.

Q. With what solemnitie?

A. First, he set the Crowne of the Kingdome vpon her head.

Secondly, he made a feast to his Princes and seruants.

Thirdly, hee gave rest to his Provinces, and gifts according to the power of a King.

Q. Did *Mordetai* her gardian, when she was taken into the Kings house, leave to take care for her?

A. Ne, for although he was taken from him, yet he wold every day report to the Court, and fit in the Kings gate to heare of her.

Q. What befell while he continued that course?

A. Two things fell out : the first, he discovered a practice of treason agaist the King : the traitours were found and hanged, and the presentation of it was recorded in the Chronickes as done by *Mordetai*.

Q. What was the second?

A. A mischievous practice of the confusion of the Iewes.

Q. By whom was it devised?

A. By *Haman* a proud man, a great Courtier, and highly in fauour with the King.

Q. Why did he envy the Iewes so much as to seek to bring them into such danger?

A. Because that *Mordetai* did not bow the knee to him, nor reverence him.

Q. Why did not *Mordetai* yield that reverence to *Haman*, vnto being the Kings commandement?

A. Because that *Haman* was an Agagite, of the stock of the Amalechites, a people hated, forsaken, and cursed of God, because they came first out to fight against Israel in the wildernes, Exod. 17.8. 1. Sam. 15.3.

Q. Was his pride such, that for envy to one man, he sought to destroy the whole kinde of the Iewes?

A. Yes.

Q. By what means did he bring them into this danger?

A. He vised two reasons against them: the first was, that they were troublesome, not keeping the Kings aw. The second, it should be for the Kings profit, for there should be ten thousand talents of siluer paid to the King to destroy them.

Q. Did *Haman* prouide by these reasons?

A. Yea, the King gaue consent to *Haman* to do as he pleased: the edict was written, sealed with the Kings King, sent by Postes into all the Provinces, to kill and destroy all the Iewes in one day, and especially he prepared a paire of gallows for *Mordetai*.

Q. This being concluded, how is it regarded?

A. It is taken diversly : The King and *Haman* fit feasting and drinking. The people fall to mourning and crying.

Q. Thus wee have gone thorow the first part of the booke, and have strown the dangers devised, concluded, and appointed to be executed, and we are come to the seconde part of the booke, concerning the avoidance

of the danger: How many things have you in this part of the booke to consider?

A. Two: first, the meaues vised to prevent this danger: secondly, the event, & successe of the same.

Q. For the first, who are the parties who doe such meaues?

A. The parties who first heard of it, are Mordecai and Esther specially; or the people of the Iewes generally.

Q. What doth Mordecai?

A. He doth first humble himselfe before the Lord by fasting, and seeketh helpe of him.

Secondly, he maketh the cause knowne to Esther, that she might be an intercessor to the king for them.

Q. Dost Esther follow the cause?

A. At the first, shee is fearefull, doubteth the Kings favour, and maketh excuses.

Q. How are these remoued?

A. Mordecai with an imminitle faith in Gods promises, assurth himselfe of the deliverance of Gods people: but threatneth destruction to her and to her fathers house, for destituting the cause and the people of God.

Q. What meaues dost thou, and the people then?

A. First, she commandeth a fast to all the Iewes three dayes and three nights: Secondly, the prouised that she and her maids will doe the like: Thirdly, thus prepared, they resolue to goe to the King, saying, If I perish, I perish.

Q. What meaues haue you to God, what meaues dost thou vise to the King?

A. She banqueth the King and Haman day after day, because shee knew that he delighted in banquets, and in his company.

Then she delivered her petition, laying open her danger, and craning sides.

Q. What successe and event followeth hereof?

A. God turneth all to the best, for he bringeth shame and confusione to his enemies, and deliuerance to his people.

Q. How is this brought to passe?

A. God causeth the King to remember how hee was deliuered from treason by Mordecaies meaues, and therfore commandeth in a roiall rayment vpon the Kings bosome, with a crowne vpon his head, Haman shall leade him about the Citie.

And this was the beginning of Hamans shame, and Mordecaies honour.

Q. What doth afterward succeede?

A. Esther hath her petition granted, and Haman is hanged vpon the gallowes which he had prepared for Mordecai.

Q. Dost this satisfy Esther to see Mordecai thus honoured, and Haman shamed and hanged?

A. No: the obtaineth letters from the King, into all his Provinces, for the comfort and freedome of the Iewes, and for the destruction of their enemies, amongst whom the ten Iounes of Haman were hanged.

Q. How many of them enemies were executed?

A. In Shushan 3000, in all the Provinces, 75000.

Q. The Iewes having receiued this mercy from God, how doe they shew their thankes?

A. By Mordecai a feast was appointed, to tellle a remembrance of Gods mercies, and their thankfulness to God for their deliuerance; and

the people make a covenant to obserne the same.

Q. What became of Mordecai?

A. He was set over the house of Haman, was second in the Kingdome to the King, and i procured the wealth of his people.

and to shew what is the chiefest part of this booke, and what the Questions.

W^{ch}at doth this booke containe?

A. The historie of Job, which setteth the inconstant estate of man in his life either in his body, soule, friends, or wealth of the world.

Q. What is the principall scope and purpose of this booke?

A. To teach man patience, to know the mercies of God, and to trust in them, Lam. 5:1, 2.

Q. How is this booke divided?

A. Into two parts: the first is an historie, the second, a disputation betweene Job and his friends.

Q. In reading this Historie, how many things haue we principally to consider?

A. Four, which are also to be considered for the knowledge and understanding of all histories: The time, the place, the parties, and the matter.

Q. In what time were these things done?

A. I cannot define the time certaine, but I suppose it was before the Law was given, about the time the children of Israel were in the land of Egypt.

Q. What reason haue you for this?

A. Two reasons: first, his friends: secondly, his exercise of Religion.

Q. How gather you by his friends?

A. Some were from Easu, some from Keturah, Abrahams wife.

Q. How gather you it by the exercise of Religion?

A. Because that if the Law had beene given, he should according to the Law not haue offered sacrifice any other where, but before the Ark, or the Tabernacle of God, without an especiall commandement.

Q. In what place or country did this befall?

A. In the land of Uz.

Some think so called of Uz, the sonne of Aran, the sonne of Shem, Gen. 10:23.

Others think he of Sijan the son of Seir, 1. Chron.

5:8, 42.

Q. In what parts of the world lyeth it?

A. In Asia the great, East from Canaan, West from Chaldea, North from Saba, or Arabia desert, and South from Armenia.

Q. What persons are mentioned in this Historie?

A. The persons are indeed either celestiall, as God & his holy Angels; or else they are terrestriall, as Job, his wife, children, seruants, friends, and enemies, as the Sabees and the Chaldees: or else they are infernall, as Satan and his angels.

Q. Now for the fourth point, she matter the histories, how is that divided?

A. Into two parts: first, his decay and alteration from such great prosperitie, to the most extreme aduersitie, to the latter end of the second chapter. The second, the resuening of him to his estate againe, chapter 42:10.

Q. What was his estate in prosperitie?

A. He had a wife, ten children very obedient unto him, loving and kind one to another; also he had

THE POVRE EVANGELISTS.

had many sheep, oxen, asses, camels, a great family, large possessions, many friends, great authority and power, health of body, and above all, quietness of mind.

Q. *Into what aduersitie was he brought?*

A. He lost his cattell, his goods, his servants, his children, the health of his body: he was infested with sore and grievous boyles from the sole of his foot, to the crowne of his head: his wife and his friends vexed him, his soule was full of trouble and anguish.

Q. *What brought him to this aduersitie?*

A. God was the principall cause, who did it only to trye him. Satan as a servant, of malice and hatred woel to destroy him: the Sabees and Chaldees to satisfie their cruelty and covetousnes, killed his servants, and stole awry his cattell: the fire from heauen burst his heepe, the wind blew downe the house and killed his children, and the contemptuous scornes of many entred into his soule.

Q. *How many thinges aborne you in this disputation?*

A. Three: the parts, the occasion, and the answer.

Q. *Who were the parties?*

A. The apponents were Job's friends, Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar. Job was defendant and answerer: the moderators of the disputation were Elisa and God.

Q. *What were the occasions shewenred into disputation with him?*

A. The occasions were two: first, the beholding of his miserie: the second, the hearing of his bitter complaint which he deliuered from the answr of his heart.

Q. *What is the matter disputed of betwix them?*

A. Whether these afflictions were laid upon Job for his sines or no.

Q. *What part doth his friends take?*

A. They vniwisely iudging of his estate, affirme that he is smitten for his sines, and so they do not comfort him, but rather adde affliction to his affliction.

Q. *What doth Job in his answr?*

A. He defendeth the contrary with many pafions, proceeding from the conflicts and combates betwix the ffele and the spirit: trust & distrust, hope and despair. And this disputation beginneth the fourth chapter, and continueth the two and thirtieth.

Q. *How doe the moderators conclude this disputation?*

A. Elisa is angry with both parties, and refuted them: God findeth fault with Job for desiring to please with him, thowing he is not able to contend with his creature, especially Behemoth and Leviathan, much leſſe with him.

Q. *What ſelfe tooke this?*

A. Job repented, fened God and prayed, and so God iuſtified him, and condemned his friends.

Q. *We are come to the laſt part, which is his reſtoring againſt who refuted him?*

A. God the gifer of every good gift.

Q. *How did he refute him?*

A. First, with the favour of his kindred, friends, and acquaintance. Secondly, hee do-

bled his wealth. Thirdly, with two children more, and to see his posterite to the fourth generation. Fourthly, with a long life and blessed end.

The ſoure Euangelists.

Question.

W. *What call you the ſecond parts of the Bible?*

A. The new Testament.

Q. *Why is it called a new Testament?*

A. Because it containeth the laſt will of the Sonne of God.

Q. *Who is the Testator?*

A. Ihesus Christ, who dyed to ſatisfie the ſame, because no Teſtamente is of force but by the death of the Teſtator, Heb. 9.16.

Q. *Who are made heires by this Will?*

A. All the Elect Saints and children of God, Rom. 8.17, Tit. 3.7.

Q. *What are the Legacies given by this Will?*

A. The gifts of the holy Ghost, True faith, True repenteſce, Forgiuenesse of finnes, And eternall life.

Q. *Who is the Executor of this Will?*

A. The holy Ghost.

Q. *Who are minisitres to this Will?*

A. The Apolitcs: the holy Angels: the full Minifters: the confite Martys: and all the godly to the end of the world.

Q. *Why is it called the new Testament?*

A. First, because it is done in the laſt and neareſt time to vs.

Secondly, in respect of the promife of a new kingdom.

Q. *Wherin doth it differ from the old?*

A. For the moſt part in these three points:

First, the old ſigned Christ in the doves and ceremonies: the new deliuereth the body lively and plainly.

Secondly, the Lord ſpake in that by Myles; in this by Christ.

Thirdly, in the old is the conuert of Obedience; in the new is eſtablished the conuert of Grace.

Q. *What doth the new Testament teach us?*

A. The Gofpall.

Q. *What is the Gofpall?*

A. Glad tidings of our ſaluation in Mys Chrifte.

Q. *How is this new Teſtamente divided?*

A. Into two parts: ſhifting and doctrine.

Q. *How is the hiftoric diuided?*

A. Into the liftione of Christ, and the hiftoric of his Apolitcs.

Q. *How is the hiftoric of Christ diuided?*

A. Into three parts: 1. His estate before his minifterie.

2. His estate in his minifterie.

3. His paſſion.

Q. *What doth the Euangelifts, for whom before they came to the office of Christ, minifterie?*

A. The concepcion of Iesu, Luke. 1.24.

The concepcion of Christ, Matthew. 1.18.

The nativity of Iesu, Luke. 2.7.

His circumcision, Luk. 2. 21.
The naming of Ioseph, Matth. 1. 25.
The nativitie of Christ, Matth. 1.
Hee was reuealed by Angels and Shepheards, Luke 2.
His circumcision, Luk. 2. 21.
The naming of the wife men, Matth. 2. 1.
His first journey to Ierusalem to be presented to the Lord, and Marie to be purifed, Luk. 2. 22.
He was received by Simon and Anna, Luk. 2.
His flight into Egypt, Matth. 2. 14.
His returne into Nazareth, Matth. 2. 23.
His second journey to Ierusalem being 12. years of age, Luk. 2. 46.

Q. Who was Johns father ?
A. Zacharias.
Q. Who was his mother ?
A. Elizabeth, Luke 2.
Q. What beset to Zacharias for not beleaving the Angel Gabriel foretelling him the birth of his sonne ?
A. He was striken dumbe vntill the circumcision of his sonne, Luk. 2.
Q. Who circumcised him ?
A. Zacharias his father the eighth day, Luke 2. 59.
Q. By whom was Christ conceiued ?
A. By the holy Ghost, Matth. 1. Luke 1.
Q. Why was Ioseph certified ?
A. Because he thought to put away his wife, Matth. 1.
Q. By whom was he certified ?
A. By an Angel, Matth. 1. 20.
Q. Who was Christ's mother ?
A. Marie, Matth. 1. 6.
Q. Wher was he borne ?
A. At Bethleem, Matth. 2. 1.
Q. Wher was he borne there ?
A. That the Propheticke might be fulfilled, Matth. 2. 6.
Q. Why was Ioseph to Bethleem ?
A. That he might be taxed according to the edict of Augustus Cesar, Luk. 2. 1.
Q. By whom was Christ's birth reuealed ?
A. By Angels and Shepheards, Luk. 2. 8, 9.
Q. From whence came the Wise men ?
A. From the East, Matth. 2.
Q. Wher came they ?
A. To see Christ, Matth. 2.
Q. Wher did Herod ?
A. He bade them goo to Bethleem, and when they had worshipped, returne to him, that hee might goo and worship also, too.
Q. Did they returne ?
A. No, for they were warned of God in a dreame, that they shold not returne againe to Herod, but returne another way into their owne countrey.
Q. Wher went he first to Ierusalem ?
A. To bee presented unto the Lord, at syngyn.
Q. By whom was he received ?
A. By Simeon and Hannah, Luke 2.
Q. Wher did hee fly into Egypt ?
A. First because hee was so warned of God in a dreame: secondly, that the Propheticke might bee fulfilled, saying: Out of Egypt, &c. Mat. 2.
Q. When returned he out of Egypt ?
A. After the death of Herod, Mat. 2. 19.

Q. Wher returned he ?
A. To Galile, to a citie called Nazareth, Matth. 2.
Q. Wher did he make a second journey to Ierusalem at twelve yeeres of age ?
A. To dispute with the Doctors, Luke 2. 46.
Q. Wher das the holy Ghost set downe of Iohn Baptist ?
A. The manner of his life, his doctrine, his Sacrament, and his troubles.
Q. Wher hee preached his ?
A. In the Wildernes.
Q. Wher was his meete ?
A. Locusts and wilde bony, Matth. 3.
Q. Wher has his apparel ?
A. A garment of Camels haire, and a girdle of skin about his loynes, &c.
Q. Wher was his doctrine ?
A. Repentance.
Q. Wher was his sacrament ?
A. Baptisme, Mat. 3.
Q. Wher were his troubles ?
A. He was put in prison, and beheaded, Mat. 14. 4.
Q. Wher ?
A. Because he told Herod, it was not lawfull for him to haue his brothers wife, Matth. 14.
Q. How was Christ prepared to his ministrie ?
A. Hee was baptized of Iohn being thirtie yeeres of age, Matth. 3. Hee fasted, Chapter 4. Hee chose his Apostles, Matth. 10. and purged the Temple, Matth. 31.
Q. What beset at his Baptisme ?
A. The Holy Ghost came downe in likeenesse of a Dove, and a voyce from Heauen was heard, saying, This is my beloued Sonne, &c. Mat. 3.
Q. How long fasted Christ ?
A. Fortie dayes and fortie nightes, and then came the tempter, Matth. 4.
Q. In how many things was he tempted ?
A. In three: first, that hee would make stonyes bread: secondly, that hee would cast himselfe downe from the Pinnacle of the Temple: thirdly, that hee would fall downe and worship him, &c.
Q. Wher did Christ answer him ?
A. To the first, Man iuste not by bread only, &c.
To the second, Thou shalt not tempt, &c.
To the third, bee said: Avoid, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, &c.
Q. Wher the tempter left him, who came unto him ?
A. The Angels, and ministred vnto him.
Q. How many Apostles had he ?
A. Twelue, Luk. 6. 14. Matth. 10.
Q. How oft did he purge the Temple ?
A. Twice: at his entrance into the Ministrie, and at his going out, Ioh. 2. Mat. 2.1. Mark. 1.1. Luk. 1.1.
Q. What was the substance of his doctrine ?
A. Repentance.
Q. Wher has taught he at Nazareth ?
A. He expounded the Prophet Iudas, and applied it, and they would haue stoned him, Luk. 4.

VVbac

Q. What heft to him at Capernaum ?

A. As he was preaching, the devill interrupted him, and

Q. What taught he in the Mount ?

A. True blessedness : the office of his Ministersie : hee expounded the commandements : some exercises of a Christian life, and the way to salvation.

Q. How deth Christ describe the office of the Ministerie ?

A. By the parables of salt, light, citie.

Q. What Christian exercise deth bee teach ?

March. 6. &c.

A. Almes, prayer, and fasting, and.

Q. Did Christ teach all thing plainer ?

A. No, he taught some in parables.

Q. What is a parable ?

A. A speech somewhat more darke than ordinary, declining from a plaine course of speech, sometime taken for a similitude.

Q. How many things are to be observed in every parable ?

A. Three : as in a tree ; the roote, the bark or outside of it, and the heart.

Q. What meane you by the roote ?

A. The occasion mowing our Saviour to vse it.

Q. What meane you by the bark or our side ?

A. The historie or similitude which is vised.

Q. What meane you by the heart ?

A. The substance or matter which our Saviours purpose is to teach or to proue by it, and that principally must be looked to, and not every particular point.

Q. What did he teach in parables ?

A. For three causes : 1. that some might not understand.

2. That others might more diligently enquire after them.

3. That men might better carry it away.

Q. How many kinds of parables did Christ use ?

A. Two : parables drawne from things that have no life.

Q. Reheare the parables drawne from things that have life.

A. First, a Bridegroom, Mat. 9.15. 25.

Secondly, Mat. 7.24. Luk. 14.28.

Thirdly, Children, Matth. 11.16. Luk. 15.12. Mat. 10.15. Luk. 12.

Fourthly, Friend borrowed a loafe in the night, Luk. 11. Man that gathered much fruit, Luke 12. 16. Neighbour, Luk. 10.33. Samaritan, Publican, and Pharise, Luk. 18.6.

Fifthly, Servants, Matth. 6.29. No man can serue two masters. Merciful servants, Mat. 18.28. Unfaithfull servants, Mat. 24.45. Vnjust steward, Luk. 16.

Sixtly, Shepherd, Mat. 9.3. 6. for ministers, Luk. 15.4. he that sought, Joh. 10.12. Christ, Matth. 2.5.

4.3. parting sheepe from goats.

Seventhly, Thiefe, Joh. 10.1. bad ministers, Matth. 24. Christe conning.

Eighthly, Vnclene spirits, Mat. 12.

Ninthly, Women, Matth. 2.5. the virgins, Luk. 18.3. the importunate widow, Luk. 18.5. the woman that lost the great, Matth. 24.4. women grining.

Tenthly, Birds, Matth. 6.29. fowles of heaven, Matth. 10.16. be innocent as doves, red. 3.9. Spar-

rows told, Matth. 23.37. Hen gathering her cō. Matth. 24.28. The Eagles report.

Q. Reheare the parables drawne from things without life ?

First, Bread, Joh. 6.48. Christ.

Secondly, Feast, Matth. 2.2. of the mariage feast, Luk. 14.8. sitting in the highest roome.

Thirdly, Leaven, Luk. 13.33.

Fourthly, Light, Matth. 5.14. Ministers, Joh. 8.12. Christ, Matth. 5.16. good ministers, 6.23. holy Ghost, red. the Word.

Fifthly, Net, Matth. 3.47.

Sixtly, New cloth, new wine, Matth. 9.16.

Sevently, Salt, Matth. 5.13. Ministers, Matth. 9.49. the Word.

Eighthly, Seed, Matth. 13. 3. sowne in fourre grounds, Matth. 13.27. darnell, red. a graine of mustard-seede, Matth. 6. seede growing and increasing.

Ninthly, Trees, Matth. 3.10. the axe put to the roote, Matth. 7.18. doe men gather grapes? Matth. 24.32. fig tree, Luk. 13.6.

Tenthly, Treasure, Matth. 13. hid in the field, Matth. 7.6. Pearies, Matth. 25.15. talent.

Eleventhly, Vineyard, Matth. 20.2. work-men sent thereto, Matth. 21.28. The sonne bid to labour : the vineyard hired forth, Joh. 15.1. Christ is the true Vine.

Q. How did Christ confirme his doctrine ?

A. By miracles.

Q. What is a miracle ?

A. A worke wrought by God against nature, and the common order of second causes.

Q. What are those which are wrought by false Prophets and wicked men ?

A. They are illusions and frauds of Satan, wrought to deceiue Gods people.

Q. What difference is there between the viacles of the old Testament, and of the new ?

A. They of the old Testament were for the most part destroying miracles.

These of the new Testament are healing and preserving miracles.

Q. What did he worke miracles ?

A. First, that God might be glorified, Matth. 9.8. Psal. 2.18.

Secondly, that Christ might be knowne to be the true Messias, Matth. 11.3.

Fourthly, to confirme our Faith, that wee may be saved, Joh. 20.3.

Q. What miracles did he worke ?

A. First, he turned water into wine, Joh. 2.

Secondly, he fed five thousand with five loaves, Matth. 14. and fourte thousand with seven loaves, Matth. 15.

Thirdly, he gaue sight to the blind at Bethesda, Mark. 8. as he went out of Ierusalem, to two blind men as he went to Iericho ; Matth. 20.39. to one that was borne so to Ierusalem, Joh. 9.1.

Fourthly, he gaue hearing to the deafes, and speech to the dumb, Mark. 7.32.

Fifthly, he restored the Withered, Matth. 8.9.

Sixtly, he healed the man that was lame thirry eight yeres, Joh. 5.1.

Seventhly, he healed the leprosie, Matth. 8.

Eighthly, the feauer, red. Mark. 1.31.

Ninthly, the palsie, Mat. 9.1. Mark. 2.11.

Tenthly, the bloody issue, Mat. 8.20. and the dropsie, Luk. 14.2.

Eleventhly, he calmed the sea being in the ship, Mat. 8.29 walked on the waters. Mat. 14.25.

Twelftly, he raised from the dead the Ruler's daughter, Mark.9. the widowes sonne, Luk.7.14. Lazarus, Joh.11.12.

Thirteenthly, he delivered from the possession of the diuell, at Capernaum, Luk.4.35. Gadara, Matth.8.28. Mark.1. The coasts of Tyre and Sidon, the Womans yonne of Canaan: mount Thabor.

Q. Whereto were there his works and doctryne ascribed of by his bever? A.

A. No: many did quarell with him, some for his doctrine, some for his miracles.

Q. In every quarell and controverſie mounted against our ſaviour, how many things are to be obſerved?

A. Three: First, the persons which quarell with him, and in them, whether they doe it of familitie, or of malice and enuie.

Secondly, the matter about which they contend.

Thirdly, the manner how he answreth them, and conſuteth their obſections; and therein the neceſſitate the Church hath of Schooles of learning, and of learned men.

Q. With whom had Christ controverſie?

A. With Satan, with Peter, with James, with John, and with his Apoftles.

With Iohu's disciples, Mat.9.

With his kinſfolkes, countrimen, Nicodemus, Joh.3.

With the woman of Samaria, Joh.4.

With the Iewes for healing, Joh.5. and for doſcimes of good ſhepheards, Joh.10.

With the Capernaumites, Joh.6.

With the Herodians for tribute, Matth.22.

With the Sadduces about the reſurection, red.

With the Doctors of the Law, red.

With the Rulers of the Synagoges for healing on the Sabbath, Luk.13.14.

With Scribes and Pharisees about forgiuenesse of finnes, Matth.9.5.

For eating with Publicans, Mat.9.1.

For plucking eare of corne, Mat.12.1.

For casting out a diuell, red.

For healing the man with the withered hand, Matth.12.

For his disciples eating with unwashed hands, Matth.15.

About diſcōreſt: Matth.9. whiche for Christ ſhould be, Mat.23.

About a woman taken in adulterie, Joh.8.

Q. What controverſie had he with the high Prietis?

A. For purging the Temple, Luk.3.17.

They ſent ſouldiers to take him, Joh.9. For raiſing Lazarus they would haue killed him, Joh.11. they brought him to his Paſſion.

Q. Whereto Christ came to Ierusalem, what did he?

A. He purged the Temple, the high Prietis ex-amine him, Luk.3.12. He tooſt cold their defiration in the parable of the father that hadde his ſonne go into his vineyard, Mat.2.13. And of the houſholder that let out his vineyard: and, in the parable of the Kings ſeatt, Matth.23.

Q. What did they then?

A. They quarellēd with him.

Q. Who quarellēd?

A. The Herodians, Sadduces, and Pharisees.

Q. What did he then?

A. He ſhewed them plainly their defirations the deſtruction of Ieruſalem: the ſecond coming: the laſt judgement, Matth.2.4.

Q. What doth this Evangelift ſet downe of his Paſſion?

A. The Councell holden, Mat.16.

The ſeale of Bethania, red.

The iſtitution of the Lords Supper.

His journey to the garden.

His firſt arraignement before the high Prietis.

The ſtorie of Peter and Judas, 2.6.27.

His ſecond arraignement before Pilate.

How he was vied of the ſouldiers.

His journey to the place of execution.

What beſtell at the place of execution.

His death, buriall, and reſurrection.

Q. Whereto was the Councell holden?

A. In the high Prietis hall, Matth.26.

Q. What was concluded?

A. Christs death, red.

Q. In what houſe was the ſtoll kept?

A. In Simons, Matth.26.26.

Q. What notable things are there recorded?

A. The deed of Iudas, Matth.26.

26.

Q. By whom was the Lords Supper iſtituted?

A. By Christ, Matth.26.26.

Q. When?

A. After the Paſteorne, in bread and wine, red.

Q. Whereto went he then?

A. Into the garden, Matth.26.36.

Q. Whereto tooke he with him?

A. Peter, James, and Iohn, the two ſonnes of Zebedee.

Q. What were they commanded to doe?

A. To watch.

Q. Whereto did Christ?

A. He prayed, Matth.26.49.

Q. How ſound he his Apoftles?

A. Sleeping.

Q. Whom was he betrayed?

A. By Iudas.

Q. What beſtell at his apprehenſion?

A. Peter cut off one of the high Prietis for-uant eares, Mat.26.

Q. Whereto went they then with him?

A. Before the high Prietis.

Q. What did they?

A. They brought false wiſeſſies againſt him but they could not agree.

Q. What did they elſe?

A. They accused him of blaſphemie.

Q. How did they uſe him?

A. They ſpit vpon him, they mocked him, and beate him, Mat.26.17.

Q. What is ſet downe of Peter?

A. He abhord Christ, Mat.26.51 his reſpectance, red.

Q. Whereto had they Christ then?

A. Before Pilate.

Q. What is ſet downe of Iudas?

A. He hanged himſelf, Matth.27.

Q. What would Pilate haue done with Christ?

A. He would haue let him at libertie, and ther-

fore ſougheſed him, but at the reuert of the high Priet, he deliuered him to the ſouldiers, Matth.27.

Q. Whereto

THE APOSTLES.

CHAP. 1.

Question.

Q. *What did the soldiers with him ?*
A. They stript him, they put a crowne of Thornes vpon his head, and a reed in his hand, they mocked him ; they carried him to the place of execution.

Q. *Who carried his Croffe ?*
A. Himselfe, and Simon of Cyren did helpe him : the women also beholding him wept.

Q. *Whither had they him ?*
A. To Golgotha, Mat. 27.

Q. *What gane they him to drinke ?*
A. Vineger mixt with gall.

Q. *What did they with his garments ?*
A. They cast lots for them.

Q. *What wist they ouer his head ?*
A. This is Iesus of Nazareth, King of the

Tewes.

Q. *Who were crucified with him ?*
A. Two Thenees.

Q. *What did the passers by ?*
A. They mocked him, Mat. 27.31.

Q. *What did the high Priest ?*
A. They mocked him.

Q. *What did Christ ?*
A. Hee cried out, *Eli, Eli, lamasabatihwi,* Mat. 27.31.

Q. *What besell at his Passion ?*
A. The veile of the Temple clane, the earth trembled, the rockes rent, 27.51. the sepulchers opened, and the bodies of the Saints arose.

Q. *What buried Christ ?*
A. Joseph of Arimathea.

Q. *What in a new sepulcher, Mat. 27.60.*

Q. *What were present ?*
A. Marie Magdalene and the other Marie, Mat. 27.60.

Q. *When did Christ arise ?*
A. On the third day.

Q. *Unto whom did he appear ?*
A. Unto the women, to the Disciples, and his

Apostles, Mat. 28.8.

Q. *What charge gane he his Disciples ?*

A. To preach to all Nations, and baptize them in the name of the Father, of the Sonne, and of the

Holy Ghost, Mat. 28.19.

The Acts of the Apostles.

Question.

How are the Acts of the Apostles divided ?
A. Into the acts of the Apostles generally, and into the acts of Paul and Barnabas particularly.

Q. *What is set downe of all the Apostles generally ?*

A. Their acts whist the Church was within the bounds of Ierusalem, and when it was scattered on the face of the earth.

Q. *What is set downe of the Church whist it was within the bounds of Ierusalem ?*

A. The conuocation of Christ among the Apostles. The Councell Holden. The Coming of the holy Ghost. The healing of the lame men. The Story of Ananias and Sapphira. The choosing of Deacons, and the Story of Steven.

CHAP. 1.

Question.

How long was Christ conuersion among his Ap-

ostles ?

A. Fortie daies, chap. 1.

Q. *What did he in these fortie daies ?*

A. He taught them things belonging to the kingdom of God.

Q. *What besell at his ascension ?*

A. As they were looking after him, two Angels appeared vnto them, saying, *Ye men of Galilee, why stand yee gazing vp to heauen ?*

Q. *What did the Apostles then ?*

A. They went to Ierusalem.

Q. *What did they there ?*

A. They held a Councell.

Q. *What was decreed ?*

A. The chusing of an Apostle.

Q. *Where was the Councell kept ?*

A. In a chamber.

Q. *What exercise did they use ?*

A. Ordinarie and extraordinarie.

Q. *What was the ordinarie ?*

A. Preaching and prayer.

Q. *What were the extraordinarie ?*

A. Casting of lots.

Q. *Who was chosen ?*

A. Matthias.

CHAP. 2.

Question.

When came the holy Ghost ?

A. Vpon the day of Pentecost.

Q. *In what likenesse ?*

A. In the likenesse of fierie and cloven

tongues.

Q. *What was the effect of it ?*

A. They were filled with the Holy Ghost, and spake with divers tongue and languages.

Q. *What said the Iewes and the people ?*

A. Some were affonished, and some said they were full of new wine.

Q. *What said the Apostles ?*

A. Peter made an apologie.

Q. *What did he in his sermon ?*

A. Hee preached Christ, and defended himselfe.

Q. *How many were wonne at his sermon ?*

A. About three thousand men.

CHAP. 3.

Question.

Who healed the lame man ?

A. Peter and John ?

Q. *Where ?*

A. At the gate of the Temple called Beau-

full.

Q. *How long had he been lame ?*

A. From his mothers wombe.

Q. *What did the people ?*

A. They ran together affonished,

C 3

CHAP.

THE ACTS OF

CHAP. 4.

Question.

What said the high Priests ?
A. They laid hands on them, and cast them in prison.

Q. What did they then ?
A. They asked them in whose name they did these things.

Q. What did the Apostles ?
A. Peter made an apology.

Q. What did the high Priests then ?
A. They let them go, charging them to preach no more in that Name.

Q. What said they ?
A. They asked them, whether it was better to obey God or man.

Q. What did the Apostles then ?
A. They prayed God.

CHAP. 5.

Question.

What was set downe of Ananias and Sapphira ?
A. They sold their possessions, and brought part, and laid it downe at the Apostles feet.

Q. What became of them ?
A. They both fell downe dead.

Q. What troubles were there in the Church ?
A. The Apostles were put in prison by the high Priests.

Q. Who delivered them ?
A. The Angel, who bade them preach in the Temple.

Q. What counsell took the high Priests against them ?
A. They would have killed them.

Q. How were they delivered ?
A. By the counsell of Gamaliel.

CHAP. 6.

Question.

What troubles were then ?
A. The Grecians murmured because their widowes were neglected in the daily ministring.

Q. What did the Apostles then ?
A. They chose Deacons.

Q. What manner of men were they ?
A. Men of good report, full of the holy Ghost and wisdom.

Q. Who were they ?
A. Steven, Philip, Prochorus, Nicholas, Timon, Tarmenas, and Nicholas.

Q. What is set downe of Steven ?
A. He was full of the holy Ghost, and proued by Scripture, that Christ was the true Messias.

Q. What did the Jews ?
A. They brought false witness against him, and accused him of blasphemie.

CHAP. 7.

Question.

What did Steven ?
A. He defended himself, and preached Christ.

Q. What did they to him ?
A. They stoned him, and he slept.

CHAP. 8.

Question.

Why was the Church then dispersed ?

A. Because of the persecution of Stephen.

Q. In what places was it then planted ?
A. In Samaria, Ethiopia, Damascus, Lydda, Saron, Ioppa, Cesarea, Antioch.

Q. What was Samaria ?
A. The chief citie of the kingdom of Israel.

Q. By whom was it builded ?
A. Omri.

Q. By whom was the Gospel planted there ?
A. By Philip, to whom Peter and Iohn were sent.

Q. What notable thing is set downe of any man there ?
A. The Staris of Simon Magus.

Q. What is set downe of him ?
A. He would haue bought the holy Ghost for

money.

Q. What said Peter ?
A. Thy money perish with thee.

Q. What is Ethiopia ?
A. A countrey called in Hebrew, Chush, of one of the founders of Cham.

Q. By whom was the Gospel planted there ?
A. By an Eunuch of Candace, Queen of Ethiopia.

Q. Who converted the Eunuch ?
A. Philip.

Q. What is Damaskus ?
A. A Citie in Syria, builded in that place where Cain slew Abel, as some write, and therefore they call it Damefolk, that is, a bagge of blood.

Q. By whom was the Gospel preached ?
A. By the dispersed Disciples.

CHAP. 9.

Question.

What persecution was there then ?

A. Saul got letters and a commission from the high Priests, to bring the disciples bound to Jerusalem.

Q. What befell by the way ?
A. As he came neare to Damascus, suddenly a light shone about him from Heaven, and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice, saying to him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me ? and he said, Who art thou, Lord ? and the Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest, it is hard for thee to kick against prickes.

Q. What became of him ?
A. He was blind.

Q. How was he restored to sight ?
A. Ananias was shewed him in a vision, who laid his hands on him, and he received sight.

Q. What did Paul then ?
A. He preached Christ there.

Q. How escaped he persecution ?
A. He was let through a wall in a basket.

Q. What was Lydia ?
A. A citie called in Hebrew, Lord, built by one Shemus of the tribe of Benjamin.

Q. Who

THE APOSTLES.

Q. Who planted the Gospell there?

A. Peter.

Q. What notable things were above done?

A. The curing of *Annes*, who had kept his bed eight yeares; and the raising of *Tabitha* to life at *Loppa*.

Q. What were *Lydia*, *Saren*, and *Loppa*?

A. Haven towns.

Q. What was *Cæsarea*?

A. A citie, whereof there were two, one in *Palestina*, another in *Phenicia*.

Q. What was done there?

A. *Cornelius* was converted.

Q. How came Peter to *Cæsarea*?

A. An Angell appeared unto *Cornelius* in a vision, and bade him send to *Loppa* for *Peter*.

C H A P. 10.

Question.

Howe shold Peter come unto him, he being a Gentile?

A. The chusing of the Gentiles was revealed to him in a vision.

Q. What was *Antioch*?

A. A citie on the flood *Orontes*, it is now called *Eleppore*; there were sixtene of that name built by *Selenu* the sonne of *Antiochus*.

Q. By whom was the Gospell plauised there?

A. By the dispersed disciples.

Q. What was done there?

A. There the disciples were first named Christians.

Q. What is set downe there else?

A. Agabus fore-telleth a famine.

Q. What persecution followed there?

A. Herod slew *James*, and put *Peter* in prison.

Q. How was Peter delivered?

A. By an Angell.

Q. How was Herod punished?

A. The Angell of the Lord smote him, and hee was devoured of wormes, because hee gane not glorie unto God.

Q. Reheare Pauls first iourney.

A. *Scœlacia*, *Cypræ*, *Perga*, *Antiochia*, *Iconium*, *Lylra*, *Derbe*.

C H A P. 11.

Question.

Who went with Paul?

A. *Barnebas*.

Q. What is *Scœlacia*?

A. A citie of *Syria*, now called *Solda*.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. Vnto *Cypræ* an Iland.

Q. Where landed they?

A. At *Salamis*.

Q. What did they there?

A. They preached, and had *John* their Minister.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. To *Paphos* the chiefe city of the Iland.

Q. What did they there?

A. They converted *Sergius Paulus*, and founded *Elymas* the sorcerer.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. Vnto *Perga*, a citie in *Pamphyllia*.

Q. What befalleth him?

A. *John* departed from them.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. Vnto *Antioch* in *Pisidia*.

Q. What did they there?

A. They converted many Gentiles, and the Jewes raised persecution, and they thooke the drift of their feste, and went to *Iconium*.

C H A P. 12.

Question.

What did hebber?

A. He wan many Jewes and Gentiles.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. Vnto *Derbe* and *Lylra*, cities of *Lycapnia*.

Q. What did Paul at *Lylra*?

A. He healed a lame man.

Q. What said the people?

A. They said, Gods are come downe vnto vs in the likeness of men: and the priest brought bulles, and would haue sacrificed vnto them.

Q. What did Paul?

A. He preached, and the people stoned him, but he rote vp and went to *Derbe*.

Q. What did Paul then?

A. He visted the Churches which hee had taught, confirming them.

Q. Reheare the places which Paul visited.

A. *Derbe*, *Iconium*, *Lylra*, *Antiochia* in *Syria*, *Perga*, *Attalia*, and *Antiochia* in *Pisidia*.

Q. What exercizes used he in this iquisition?

A. Three: prayer, teaching and fasting.

Q. What did he bewixt his first and second iourney?

A. He went to the Councell to *Ierusalem* about the deciding of a controuerſie.

Q. What was the controuerſie?

A. Whether they could be saved without circumcision.

Q. What was concluded?

A. That the Gentiles should not be troubled with ceremonies.

Q. Reheare Pauls second iourney.

A. *Syria*, *Cilicia*, *Lylra*, *Derbe*, *Phrygia*, *Galatia*, *Misia*, *Treas*, *Samothracia*, *Neapolis*, *Philippi*, *Theſſalonica*, *Beræa*, *Athens*, *Corinth*, *Cenchrea*, *Ephesus*, *Cæſarea*, and *Antioch*.

Q. Whom did he take with him?

A. *Sylas*.

Q. What is *Syria*?

A. Syria is a countrey; *Cilicia* a countrey now called *Carmania*.

Q. What did he at *Lylra*?

A. He circumcised *Timotheus* a Grecian. *Misia* is a countrey of *Natolia*; *Treas*, a citie calld *Antigone*.

Q. What befalleth there?

A. A man of *Macedonia* appeared vnto *Paul* in a vision, who said, Come helpe vs.

Samothracia is an Iland.

Neapolis, a haven town in the borders of *Thracia*, and *Macedonia*.

Philippi, a citie of *Macedonia*, where *Alexander* the great was borne, and called *Philippi*.

Q. What did Paul there?

A. He converted *Lydia*, and deliuered a maide from the possession of the diuels,

C 4.

Q. What

THE ACTS OF

Q. *Wh*at became of Paul then ?
 A. He was beaten and cast into prison.
 Q. *Wh*at did he then ?
 A. He converted the Iaylor.
 Q. *By whom* was he delivered ?
 A. By the Magistrates, because he was a **Roman**.
 Q. *Wh*ither went he then ?
 A. To Amphipolis and Apollonia.
 Q. *Wh*ither went he then ?
 A. To Theſſalonica.
 Q. *Wh*at did he there ?
 A. He converted many people.
 Q. *Wh*at did the Jewes ?
 A. They perſecuted him.
 Q. *Wh*ither went he then ?
 A. To Athens, the moſt flouriſhing University in the world, yet now there remaineth nothing of it, but a ſtrong Caſtle, called *Syntum*.
 Q. *Wh*at did Paul at Athens ?
 A. He diſputed with the Philoſophers, and converted Dionyſius Areopagita, and a woman called *Damaris*, with others.
 Q. *Wh*ither went he then ?
 A. To Corinth.
 Q. *Wh*at did he there ?
 A. He preached and converted *Crispus* the Ruler of the Synagogue.
 Q. *Wh*ither went he then ?
 A. To Cenclrea, where he holtre his head.
 Q. *Wh*ither went he then ?
 A. To Ephesus.
 Q. *Wh*at did he there ?
 A. Hee preached : hee bade them farewel, with a promife to returne : *Apollos* preached there.
 Q. *Wh*ither went he then ?
 A. To Caſarea Scratonis : and ſo to Ierusalem, and Antioch in Syria.
 Q. *Reb*ore Pauls third journey ?
 A. Phrygia, Galatia, Ephesus, Grecia, Macedonia, Philippi, Troas, *Assos*, Mitylene, Chios, Samos, Trogiliūm, Miletum, Coos, Rhodes, Patara, Phoenicia, Tyrus, Ptolomais, Caſarea and Ierusalem. Galatia, is a countrey now called Gallogra-cia.

CHAP. 19.

Question.

What did he at Ephesus ?
 A. He preached, he burnt the coniurers booke : and *Demetrius* raised a tumult, which was appeased by the Towne-clerke.

CHAP. 20.

Question.

Whither went Paul then ?
 A. Into Macedonia, a part of Grecia, called Eumathia.
 Q. *Wh*at did Paul at Troas ?
 A. Hee preached, and raised *Eutychus* to life. *Assos*, a citie of Myſia, now Apollonia. *Mitileene*, an Iland in the ſea *Aegium*. *Chios*, an Iland. *Samos*, an Iland.

Trogilūm, a city of Lydia. Miletum, a citie of Caria, where hee ſent for the Elders of Ephesus.
 Q. *Wh*at did he then ?
 A. He committed Christs flocke vnto them. He warned them of falſe teachers : hee prayed with them, and bade them farewel : and ſo went to Coos, Rhodes, Patara, Phoenicia a countrey. Ptolomais, a city of Phoenicia. Tyrus a city of Phoenicia.
 Q. *Wh*ere did he lodge there ?
 A. In the houſe of *Philip*, one of the ſeven Deacons, who had ſoure daughters which were Prophetes. Q. *Wh*at befell there ?
 A. *Agabus* foretold Paul of his bonds.
 Q. *Wh*ither went Paul then ?
 A. To Ierusalem.
 Q. *Wh*at did he there ?
 A. He reheareſed the wonderfull works of God done by his hands.
 Q. *What conſil did they give him ?*
 A. To purifie himſelfe.
 Q. *Wh*at befell to him as hee was purifying himſelfe ?
 A. The people would haue killed him.
 Q. *How escaped he ?*
 A. The chiefe Capteine *Zenas* deliuered him, and carried him into the Caſtle.

CHAP. 22.

Question.

What did he with him ?
 A. He let him yeld an account of his doctrine before the Jewes.
 Q. *Wh*at would they haue done with him ?
 A. They would haue whipped him.
 Q. *How escaped he ?*
 A. Because he was a **Roman**.
 Q. *Wh*at was done with him then ?
 A. He brought him before a Councell.

CHAP. 23.

Question.

What was done with him then ?
 A. He was ſtricken at the commandement of *Ananias* the high Priest.
 Q. *How was the Councell difſolved ?*
 A. The Sadduces and Pharifes contended about the reſurrextion.
 Q. *Wh*ither went Paul then ?
 A. He was brought vnto Caſarea before *Felix* lxx.
 Q. *Wh*y was he ſent thither ?
 A. Because the Jewes ſought to kill him.
 Q. *Wh*at did he at Caſarea ?
 A. He yelded an account of his life and doctrine before *Felix*, *Felicitas*, and King *Agrippa*.
 Q. *Wh*o were his accuſers ?
 A. The high Priets and *Terentius* an Ora- tor.

CHAP. 24.

Question.

Why did not *Felix* loſe him ?
 A. Because he looked for a bribe.

QVPH

REVELATION.

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Q. *Wher did he stow hem in prison?*
A. To pleine the Iewes.

CHAP. 25.

Question.

W^hY did Paul appoye to Cæsar? A. Because Jesus would have empoyed him to Ierusalem.

Q. *Who was with Agrippa?*

A. Bernice.

Q. *Rebates/Pauls Journeys?*

A. Sydon, Cyprus, Cilicia, Pamphyliia, Mira, Gnidum, Crete, Salmons, Faire haunes, Claudia, Malta, Syracuse, Rheygium, Puteoli, the market of Appies, the three Taurernes, and Rome.

Q. *Who was with Paul?*

A. Iulius the Centurion, and Aristarchus of Macedonia.

Sydon a citie in Cilicia.

Cyprus, an Iland in the Mediterranean sea. Cilicia, a concurie in Asia minor, lying by the Mediterranean sea.

Myra, a citie in Lycia.

Guidum, a citie of Caria in Peloponnesus. Crete, an Iland in the Mediterranean sea, called Claudia.

Salmons, a promontorie in Candia.

Faire haunes, a place in Candia. Claudio, an Iland by Crete.

Q. *What befell to Paul then?*

A. He was in great tempests. Malta, an Iland in the Mediterranean sea.

Q. *What befell there?*

A. Paul suffered ship-wreck; a viper did hang on his hand, and he necht hurt: he healed Paul.

Syracuse, the chief citie in Sicilia: Sicilia in times past was call Sicania, Trinacria, Tricquetus, because it was three-cornered.

Rheygium, a citie of Calabria in Italy, now called Rheygia.

Puteoli, a citie in Campania.

Q. *What did Paul leare?*
A. He remained seuen dayes with the brethren.

Appiis formis, is a way so called, made by the souldiers of *Appius Cacu*, in which way were three Taurernes.

Rome, the chief citie of Italy.

Q. *What did the Centurion with him?*
A. He deliuered the prisoners to the generall Captaine; but Paul was suffered to dwell by himself, with a souldier that kept him.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. He assembled the Iewes, and yeelded an account of his imprisonment.

Q. *How long remained he in Rome?*

A. Two yeres, preaching the Word to all that came unto him; and at length he was beheaded by Nero.

REVELATION.

Question.

W^hY is this booke called the Revelation? A. Because it containede things revealed to John.

Q. *Where were they revealed?*

A. In Patmos, whiche he was banished by Domitian the Emperor.

Q. *Wher was Patmos?*

A. An Iland in the sea, called *Aegrum*, one of those Islands called *Sporades*.

Q. *Wher lies this no Aegrum?*

A. It is betweene Greece and Asia the leste, and in that place is the division betweene Europe and Asia.

Q. *Wher was this revealed?*

A. On the Lords day.

Q. *By whom?*

A. By God the Father, who sent it by his Angel, Christ Iesu.

Q. *What is the end of this booke?*

A. The end is, that we by reading, hearing and keeping it, might become blessed.

Q. *How is this booke divided?*

A. Into two parts, the first concerning things present: the second, things to come.

Q. *What are those things which concern the present time?*

A. The fene Epistles to the seven Churches of Asia the leste, figured by the seven Candlesticks.

Q. *What call you those seven Churches?*

A. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea.

Q. *How are those Epistles divided?*

A. Every of those Epistles doth receive a like division, that is, first, an *Exordium*, or entrance; the second, an *Advertisement*: the third is the Conclusion.

Q. *What is principally to be observed in the Exordium?*

A. He taketh a speciall title to staine vp them to whom he writeth, and to give credit to the matter whereof he writeth.

Q. *What doth he in the second part of his Epistles?*

A. First, he commendeth the good of energie Church. Secondly, he reproacheth the evill.

Q. *What doth he in the Conclusion?*

A. Every Conclusion hath first an exhortation, secondly, a promise.

Q. *First, to begin with the Epistle to the Church of Ephesus, in the entrance, what is he to take in?*

A. He that holdeth the seven Stars in his right hand, and walketh in the middest of the seven golden Candlesticks.

Q. *What is commended in that Church?*

A. Their labour, patience, triall of teachers, and hating the workes of the Nicolaitans.

Q. *What is reproached?*

A. The leaving their first loue.

Q. *In the conclusion, what is his exhortation?*

A. Let him that hath ears to heare, heare: and let it onend the same to all Churches.

Q. *What is his promise?*

A. The tree of life in the middest of the Paradiese of God.

Q. *In the Epistles to the Church of Smyrna, what is his title?*

A. The first and last, which was dead and is alise.

Q. *What is commended?*

A. The worke of faith, patiently bearing tribulation and persecutio.

Q. *What is reproached?*

A. The *the*

A. The blasphemie of Hypocrites, which say they are Iewes, but are not, but the Synagogue of Satan.

Q. What is his promise ?

A. Not to be herte of the second death.

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Bergamum, what was his title ?

A. He that hath the sharpe Sword with two edges.

Q. What is commended ?

A. Their constancie in the dayes of triall, and in a place dangerous.

Q. What is reproved ?

A. The doctrine of Balasaw, and of the Nicolaitans.

Q. What is his promise ?

A. Manis hidden, and a white stone with a new name in it.

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Thyatira, what is his title ?

A. The Sonne which hath his eyes like a flame of fire, and his feet like fine braffe.

Q. What is commended in that Church ?

A. Workes, loue, faith, patience, better at the last then at the first.

Q. What is reproved ?

A. Israbel, a false prophetesse teaching fornication, and to eat things offered to Idols.

Q. What is the promise ?

A. The Morning Starre.

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Sardis, what is his title ?

A. He that hath the seven Spirits of God, and the seven Starres.

Q. What is commended in that Church ?

A. A few which haue not defiled their garments, but walked in white.

Q. What is reproved ?

A. A name to live, but are dead workes unperfected.

Q. What is the promise ?

A. White array, their names to be put in the booke of life, and to bee confessed before the Father and his Angels.

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Philadelphia, what is his title ?

A. He that is Holy and True, which hath the key of David : which openeth, and no man shutteth, which shutteth, and no man openeth.

Q. What is commended in that Church ?

A. A little strength, kept my Word, not denied my Name.

Q. What is reproved ?

A. The Synagogue of Satan, which say, they are Iewes, and are not, but lie.

Q. What is the promise ?

A. To be a pillar in the house of God, to haue written vpon him the Name of God, and of the Citie of God, and to haue a new name.

Q. In the Epistles to the Church of Laodicea, what is his title ?

A. Amen, the faithfull and true Witnesse, the beginning of the creatures of God.

Q. What is commended in that Church ?

A. Nothing, yet a Church, and teacheth it ?

Q. What is reproved ?

A. Neither hot nor cold, vaine-glorie, it is miserable, wretched, poore, blind, and naked.

Q. What is the promise ?

A. To sit with Christ upon the Throne.

Q. What doth the second part of this booke containe ?

A. Things that were to come afterward, chapter 5. 1.

Q. How is the second part diuided ?

A. Into two parts : first, the author of the Revelation, chap. 5. and secondly, the declaration of the same in the rest of the booke.

Q. Who was the Author of this Revelation ?

A. God the Father, who is described, first, by his Throne, c. 5. 2. Secondly, by his company attending vpon him, Ver. 4. Thirdly, by the worship given to him, ver. 8.

Q. How is this Revelation declared ?

A. It is delivered and declared in two booke: of the first he speaketh here to the end of the 9. chapter. Of the second booke he beginneth in the 10. chapter, and it continueth to the end of this booke.

Q. What is said of the first booke ?

A. Three things: first, of the booke it selfe: secondly, who should open the booke: thirdly, of the matter in it.

Q. What is said of the booke it selfe ?

A. Three things: first, that it was in the hand of God: secondly, that it was written within and without: thirdly, that it was sealed with seuen seales, chap. 5. 7.

Q. What is said of the opening of this Booke ?

A. First, an Angell seekes for one to open it: 2. Secondly, Iohn weepes, because there is not one found to open it. Thirdly, an Elder sheweth, that the Lyon of the tribe of Iuda, the Lambe which was killed, should open the booke.

Q. How is the matter of this booke set forth ?

A. The Lambe openeth the seuen seales, and at the opening of every seale a seuerall vision is shewed.

Q. What vision appeared when the first seale was opened ?

A. A white horse, and he that satte on him had a crowne.

Q. What appeared when the second seale was opened ?

A. A red horse, and he that satte on him had a great wound.

Q. What appeared when the third was opened ?

A. A blacke horse, and he that satte on him had ballances.

Q. What appeared when the fourth was opened ?

A. A pale horse, death satte on him, and hell followed him.

Q. What appeared when the fifth was opened ?

A. The foules of them which were killed for the Word of God.

Q. What appeared when the sixt seale was opened ?

A. A great Earthquake, the Sunne was blacke, and the Moone like blood; an Angell sealing Gods children, that the destroyers should not touch them.

Q. What appeared when the seventh seale was opened ?

A. Seven Angels with seuen trumpets, to forewarrne the world of Gods vengeance.

Q. Having thus gone thorow the first booke, we are

are come to this little book, what doth this set downe to us?

A. First, the estate of the Church in this life; secondly, the glorie of it in the world to come.

Q. What doth he set downe of the Church in this world?

A. First, her comfort by the Ministerie of the Word in the 10. and 11. chapters: secondly, her afflictions.

Q. What is said for the Ministerie?

A. First, the booke is given to John to eate, and he is commanded to prophecy. Secondly, it is confirmed and established by the two witnesses, two Olive trees and two Candle-sticks, and the same continued by renewing the two witnesses which were slaine.

Q. By whom was the Church afflicted?

A. First, by the beast out of the bottomleffpit: secondly, by the red Dragon that old Serpent: and thirdly, by the beast with seven heads, and ten hornes: fourthly, by the beast with two hornes like the Lambe: fifthly, by the whore of Babylon: sixthly, by the beast with the false pro-

phet: severally, by Gog and Magog.

Q. Is the Church overwhelmed with these afflictions?

A. No, the Lord mixeth these troubles with comforts: first, the woman purfied by the Dragon, hath a place to refl in: secondly, the Lambe by the everlasting Gospell comforteth his: thirdly, the seuen Angels sing the song of Moses.

Q. What becomes of the aduersaries?

A. Michael and his Angels fight against the Dragon: secondly, the seuen Angels poure out the seuen vials of wrath vpon them: thirdly, the beast, the false prophet, the whore of Babylon, Gog and Magog, and the old Serpent are all ouerthowne, and Gods people freed from them.

Q. Having thus described the afflictions of the Church Militant in this world, what saith he of the glory of it?

A. In setting forth the Church triumphant, he doth describe, first, the making of all things new, fitting for the Bride: secondly, the glorie and excellency of the Lambe's wife: thirdly, the earnest desire of the elect, saying, Come, Lord Iesus.

FINIS.

